The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5047. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Prussia Agrees to the European Conference.

Austria Proclaims the Necessity of Maintaining the Temporal Power.

France and Austria in Accord Upon the Eastern Question.

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

Prussia Agrees to the Conference—Austria Sustains the Pope.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 27—Evening.

Prussia has agreed to the proposition for a general European Conference.

Baron VON BEUST, the Austrian Prime Minister, has issued a diplomatic note, in which he declares that the maintenance of the temporal power of the Pope is necessary for the peace of Europe.

The Evacuation of Roman Territory by the French Troops.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

The evacuation of Roman territory by the French troops has already commenced. Several transports with soldiers have left Civita Vecchia for Toulon, and more will follow.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Conclusion of a Treaty between France and Austria as to their Future Policy.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 27—Evening.

It is said that France and Austria have concluded a special treaty in regard to their future policy on the Eastern question, and that by one of its clauses they pledge themselves to maintain the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Abyssinian Expedition—The Supply of Two Million Pounds Sterling Voted.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

In the House of Commons last night the debate on the Abyssinian war became quite animated and was prolonged to a late hour.

A disposition was shown in the discussion to press the Ministry, on the ground that they had sent off the military and naval expedition to Abyssinia, on the sole advice of Gen. ROBERT NAPIER, its commander, without waiting to obtain the sanction of Parliament; but the Government made a satisfactory defence of its action, and at the conclusion of the debate the supply of £2,000,000, required by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to meet the expenses of the war, was voted.

Dispatches from the Abyssinian expedition say that large supplies of volunteers from Nubia have been offered to the British Commander.

Arrest of a Notorious Fenian.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 27—Noon.

The notorious Fenian Head Centre FRANCIS, who has succeeded in eluding the authorities for a long time, was captured by the Police at Dublin late last evening. Papers found in his possession leave no doubt as to his complicity in the recent Fenian operations.

PRUSSIA.

Liberty of Speech Guaranteed by the Constitution.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

The Prussian Diet, by a vote of 181 to 160, has adopted a resolution declaring that the Constitution of Prussia guarantees liberty of speech. This vote was the result of a long discussion in the Diet on the case of Deputy TWESTEN, who was arrested, tried and heavily sentenced for words spoken in debate.

CHINA.

Disaster to an American Bark.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

The American bark *Vesta Veazie*, Capt. VEAZIE, which sailed from Newcastle, New South Wales, on the 7th of August for Hong Kong, went ashore near Shanghae in a gale on the 27th of September. Her Captain and crew were saved. The vessel was set on fire by the wreckers, but a portion of her cargo had previously been saved.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Mexican Intelligence—Another Revolution Anticipated—Indian Campaign in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 23.

A letter from Colima, Mexico, dated the 13th of November, states that RAMON VEGA has been reelected Governor of that District. All business is paralyzed by the late increase of maritime duties which raised the schedule tariff 170 per cent. Importers have, besides, to pay 50 per cent. duties levied by the Imperial Government. Foreign residents are to be victimized until they are entirely driven out of the country. CORONA was still at Guadalajara trying to raise an army to fight LAZARDA. The merchants of Colima decline to send forward a specie train under the escort of LAZARDA's men, fearing its safety would be jeopardized. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction with the vacillating policy pursued by JUAREZ, and another revolution in anticipated. The reported difficulty about supplies to the Army of Arizona, by Custom-house authorities at Guaymas, has been satisfactorily arranged.

Arizona advices give some particulars of the campaign conducted by Col. PRICE, Major CLENDENNIN, and Lieut. WELLS, against the Indians who had overrun the ranches and destroyed the Winter stores in that Territory. Of one tribe of Indians, thirty were killed and seventeen taken prisoners. Col. PRICE proposes to drive the savages from point to point, until civilization or gradual extermination compels them to go on the Reservation.

Shocks of an earthquake were felt at Unionville, Nevada, yesterday. The first shock was accompanied by a sound like thunder to the north and south.

Lieut. JOHN C. CARROLL, of the Thirty-second United States Infantry, was killed by the Apache Indians near Tucson, Arizona, Nov. 5.

A Mysterious Murder at Hampton, Va.—The Oyster Tax.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Nov. 25.

A colored man named JACK WILLIAMS was murdered last night under very mysterious circumstances in Hampton. As near as can be ascertained, the facts are as follows: WILLIAMS kept an eating-saloon, and a house which he rented to a family named PRENTICE. The wife of WILLIAMS is living with a family in Baltimore, while Mrs. PRENTICE has a husband who is now absent. Some persons say that WILLIAMS was bothering Mrs. PRENTICE about the rent, while others believe that they were living together as man and wife. Be that as it may, WILLIAMS' body was found in front of the house occupied by Mrs. PRENTICE. His face was frightfully disfigured, and looked as if he had been killed with a dull ax. It was said that blood was found on the floor of Mrs. PRENTICE's house, and also upon some of her clothing, but she claims to have been asleep all night, and to have known nothing whatever of the affair until this morning. She was arrested upon suspicion, and will be held until further development.

Three little steamers for the use of the Oyster Inspectors of this district, will be completed and ready for use in a few days. They are each forty tons burden, thirty-horse power, with propeller wheel five feet in diameter. The boats are said to be models of neatness. They are named respectively the *Tredegar*, *Wm. F. Taylor* and *Virginia*. They will be commanded by the Chief Inspector and his three deputies, W. H. LOVITT, Capt. SPOTSWOOD, of Norfolk, and Mr. PEED, of Accomac. The oyster trade is a vast source of revenue to the State. It is estimated that an average of twenty thousand bushels of oysters are daily shipped from Norfolk, and as the weather becomes cooler the business will increase.

The following changes have been made at the Gosport Navy-yard: Assistant Surgeon GEO. F. FIFE has been detached from the sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, and placed on waiting orders. Third Assistant Surgeon E. P. HOWELL has resigned. Midshipman C. L. PHILLIPS has been ordered to the *Piscataqua*.

The weather for the past week has been very thick and foggy, with little or no wind, and still continues so, keeping a large number of vessels in the Roads.

A New Indictment Found Against Jeff. Davis by the Richmond Grand Jury.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 27.

Ex-Confederate Secretary of War SEDDON was before the Grand Jury all this morning. In the afternoon Gen. LEE was before the jury, and questioned for about two hours. The jury has found a new indictment against JEFFERSON DAVIS. It is about six times as long as the old one, but only presents the same facts more in detail. On the 22d of March, DAVIS will be taken into custody by the Marshal on this indictment. Gen. LEE and Mr. SEDDON were recognized to appear as witnesses. DAVIS' movements as yet are uncertain.

Thanksgiving Day will be observed here to-morrow. The banks and public offices will be closed.

Delegates to the Reconstruction Convention, which meets on Tuesday, are already arriving here. The *New Nation* says the first act of that body should be to vacate all the State offices held by rebels and put loyal men in. At a Republican meeting held here to-night a petition to Gen. SCHOFIELD was adopted, asking that at the future elections the City Police be removed from the polls, and military protection substituted.

The Alabama Reconstruction Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

The Reconstruction Convention passed an ordinance abolishing the county of Colbert, created at the last session of the Legislature. The action taken yesterday with reference to judicial officers was reconsidered, and an amendment adopted to elect all judicial officers, including the Supreme Court Judges, by the popular vote. All officers, executive, legislative and judicial, are now to be elected by the people.

An article was offered and referred, providing that the next General Assembly shall have authority to alter or amend the article on elective franchise of the Constitution, provided that such alteration or amendment shall not operate to remove the disabilities of any class disfranchised by said article, and that no persons shall be disqualified by such alteration or amendment who aided the enemies of the United States in the late rebellion, but who has since assisted in reconstructing this State in accordance with the Reconstruction laws of Congress.

A test vote shows that this article will be adopted. Under it the next Legislature has authority to continue the policy of proscription.

The Convention resolved to observe Thanksgiving Day to-morrow.

An Insane Man Kills a Colored Deck-hand on a Mississippi Steamboat.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

On Sunday evening, HORACE COLLIER, an old man evidently deranged, got aboard the steamer *Julia*, at Springfield, Miss., to go to St. Francis River. Shortly after getting aboard, he declared the "negro roustabouts" were going to kill him, and as they started for supper, drew a revolver and fired several times, killing a man named HENDERSON JONES, and wounding three others.

The North Carolina Election.

RALEIGH, N. C., Wednesday, Nov. 27.

The election returns come in slowly. Enough is known, however, to insure a Convention by a pretty strong vote. The Radicals have a large controlling majority in the Convention, fifteen of whom are black men.

The United States Circuit Court, Judge BROOKS presiding, is now in session here. There appears to be a good deal of local business. A large number of lawyers, clients and witnesses are in attendance. There are seven black men on the list of the Grand Jury.

Municipal Election in Portsmouth, N. H.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Wednesday, Nov. 27.

FRANK JONES, Democrat, is elected Mayor of this city by fifty majority, in a total vote of 2,052, the largest ever thrown here. The City Council is thoroughly Republican, including among the elected Alderman DANIEL H. SPINNEY, who recently paid a fine of $1,000 for helping to mob the *States & Union* newspaper.

The Louisiana Constitutional Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

In the Convention to-day Mr. WICKLIFFE WHITE, of Orleans, offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That we hereby utterly repudiate all desire for class legislation, and all desire to Africanize the State; that we do not as a people, or a party desire, or meditate, or countenance bloodshed or revenge; that all we claim is equality before the law for all men without distinction of race, or color, or previous condition; that we deprecate the sentiments expressed in a leading article in the New-Orleans *Republican* in its issue of the 23d inst., and denounce the said article as uncalled for, incendiary and dangerous to the best interests of the party, and declare that said article does not represent the sentiments, wishes and purposes of the Radical Republican Party of Louisiana or the colored race.

The resolutions was discussed amid considerable excitement, and finally tabled by a vote of 46 to 31.

The Committee reported a series of rules and regulations which were adopted entire.

The Convention adjourned till Friday.

Mass Meeting in Georgia—Reconstruction Resolutions.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 27.

At a meeting of the citizens of Richmond County, held to-night, a preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted in favor of universal amnesty, the abolition of oaths as a qualification for office, impartial suffrage, and urging the people of the State to organize and defeat reconstruction under the military bills. Twenty-four delegates were appointed to the Conservative Convention at Macon. The meeting was largely attended and was enthusiastic.

Kentucky Colored State Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Nov. 27.

The Kentucky Colored State Convention met in Lexington yesterday. The attendance was small. Its object seems to be to petition the Legislature to grant the negroes the right to testify in Courts, to sit on juries, and to complete equality before the law.

The Montreal Steamers—The Commercial Bank.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

The Richelieu Company's steamers have ceased running. Only one sea-going steamer remains in the harbor.

It is reported that the ship *Sumner*, from Montreal, laden with grain and flour, was wrecked in Placentia Bay, Newfoundland.

Since the suspension of the Commercial Bank about $2,000,000 have been paid off. The surplus assets of the bank are now about $2,000,000, or $400 in excess of the liabilities.

Murder and Suicide at Kingston, Canada.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

A man named JOHN WALLER, a respectable farmer living near this city, shot and killed his sister this afternoon, and then shot himself through the head, dying shortly afterward. Domestic infelicities are said to be the cause of the dreadful act.

Result of the Collyer Kelly Fight.

WILMINGTON, Del., Wednesday, Nov. 27.

The Collyer-Kelly prize fight came off in Chester County, Penn., this afternoon. One hundred and one rounds were fought, occupying one hour and fifty minutes.

The fight was won by COLLYER, who was not badly hurt.

KELLY was very severely punished.

The Tennessee Legislature on Impeachment.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Nov. 27.

Yesterday resolutions requesting the Representatives of Tennessee in Congress to vote for the impeachment of President ANDREW JOHNSON were passed by the House of Assembly.

WEST INDIES.

Affairs at St. Domingo—Duties Upon European Importations—The Attempted Revolution in Favor of Baez a Failure.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

Advices from St. Domingo state that a decree had been issued by the Government to the effect that merchandise imported direct from Europe and the United States is hereafter to pay a duty of fifteen per cent. less than merchandise imported from the West Indies.

The attempt to raise a revolution in favor of BAEZ had failed. Some engagements had taken place, in which the revolutionary forces had been utterly defeated, and peace has been proclaimed througout the Republic.

Effects of the Recent Hurricane at St. Thomas.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

Twenty of the vessels sunk in the bay of St. Thomas during the hurricane have been condemned and sold at auction.

Several attempts have been made to raise the dry-dock at St. Thomas, but without success, and the structure is now believed to be a total loss.

Letter from Gen. Hancock Declining a Public Reception.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

The *Times* has a letter from Gen. HANCOCK, brought from Vicksburgh by Capt. CLARK of his staff, declining the reception, which he observes from the New-Orleans Press, is to be tendered him by R. KING CUTLER, and the Committee. He says:

"My tastes and intentions will lead me to decline receptions of political parties, and, indeed, all others of a public character from whatever sources, save such as may relate to official matters connected with my administration of affairs in the Fifth Military District."

Daring Bank Robbery at Independence, Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Wednesday, Nov. 27.

Three men entered the First National Bank at Independence at 5 o'clock this P. M., and while one guarded the door, the other two rifled the safe and drawers.

WM. MCCOY, the cashier, and his clerk were then locked up in the vault, where they remained two hours. STONE, MCCOY & CO., bankers, had just placed their funds in the vault of the National Bank for safe keeping during the night, and this was also taken. The amount of the loss is not reported.

The Indians—Lawrence and Galveston Railroad.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

Information from the Indian Territory states that Agent SHANKLIN has had difficulty in removing the Witchitaw Indians to their new reservation, near Fort Cobb. After going about twenty miles they refused to go further, and said they did not want SHANKLIN for their Agent. One sick Indian and one squaw, who were left behind, subsequently died, and were eaten by wolves.

The Osage Indians say they will join the Cheyennes in the Spring in a war against the Arapahoes. WM. STURGES, President of the Lawrence and Galveston Railroad, is now here. The first section of the road, thirty miles south of here to Ottawa, will be completed on Jan. 1. The track is now being laid at the rate of one mile per day, and next week work will be prosecuted day and night.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad, Kansas Branch, for October, were $267,000, of which $81,000 were for Government business and $186,000 for freight and passenger traffic. The working expenses of the company for the same time were $120,000, and the net proceeds, $147,000. The road has been open for business since Oct. 14, to Fort Hays, 290 miles west of the Missouri River. The track is now laid to the three hundred and fifteenth mile-post. The Commissioner has just accepted another section of 20 miles, extending to the three hundred and fifth mile-post.

Hotel Burned in Missouri—Large Gang of Horse Thieves.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

The City Hotel at Macon, Mo., was burned on Monday. The loss was about $10,600, on which there was $7,000 insurance.

A gang of horse thieves was recently discovered in Jackson County, Mo., embracing about 100 men. Five or six of them have been arrested, and one was shot.

MEXICO.

Another Revolution Expected—Escobedo and Porfirio Diaz—Wholesale Desertion—Maximilian's Body—Romero at the Capital.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 23, 1867.

Correspondence from the capital brings very startling but not unexpected news, it appearing that JUAREZ has asked to be reinforced by the troops under the command of ESCOBEDO, who has arrived at the City of Mexico, and that PORFIRIO DIAZ is between Tehuacan and San Andres with fourteen thousand men, in a menacing attitude. It would seem by this that the President does not feel quite sure of his position. It was hoped that there still remained sufficient patriotism among the sons of the Mexican Republic to induce them to lay aside personal ambitious aspirations to insure success of the noble cause of liberty and the prosperity of the country. Should this not be the case a gloomy future looms up before them filled with horrors, the seeds of civil dissentions being always ripe in their midst, ready to expand under the slightest provocation.

WHOLESALE DESERTION.

On Wednesday last while the Second Battalion was practicing the manual of arms in the outskirts of the City of Mexico, some two hundred of the men suddenly left the ranks and started off in the direction of Palos Prietos. Gen. MARTINEZ, assisted by his staff and officers of the battalion, went in search of the deserters, a greater portion of whom were arrested.

MAXIMILIAN'S BODY.

Admiral TEGETHOFF will leave the city on the 11th with the body of MAXIMILIAN, accompanied by an escort furnished by the Government, which is charged with the delivery of the body after its arrival at Vera Cruz.

Father AQUIRRE, who was with him in his last moments, and is supposed to be in possession of important secrets and messages imparted to him by MAXIMILIAN, has been requested by the Imperial family of Austria to visit them. He will therefore embark on board of the *Novarra*, which vessel has been selected to convey the remains of the ex-Emperor to Europe.

ASSASSINATION.

Gen. FRANCISCO MERINI was assassinated on the 24th of October, at Platanillos. It is not known who perpetrated the deed.

THE RECEPTION OF M. ROMERO.

The *Diario Oficial* thus refers to the return of this gentleman to Mexico:

"Citizen MATIAS ROMERO, after a long absence, has returned to his native soil. For several years he has been the representative of Mexico at the capital of the United States. We are sure that his many friends and admirers will be happy to welcome him whose official obligations compel to live far away from his country, and whom the entire nation looked upon as being worthy to rank among its first citizens. It is unnecessary for us to give a record of his services during the war of invasion, for not only in Mexico but in the United States and England, justice has been awarded him for the able manner in which he discharged his difficult and delicate duties. The most notable men of the United States have eulogized him in a manner never before accorded to any other diplomatist, and the foreign Press in general bestow upon his talents and energy, praise of the highest order. One cannot but admire the admirable tact displayed by him while in discharge of his duties at Washington. He has proved himself equal to any emergency, and has reason to feel proud of the encomiums showered upon him by foreigners, and the sincere approbation of the Mexicans. Citizen IGNACIO MARISCAL, who filled the post of Secretary of Legation under ROMERO, has been chosen to replace him. No better selection could have been made. He is in every way fitted for the position, both by his capacity and the long practice he has had, and we doubt not that he will deserve the sympathies of the American nation as well as the good opinion of his Government and compatriots. We expect that in a few days we will have with us Mr. ROMERO, who undoubtedly will feel great pride at finding the country of his birth reconstructed, which is in a great measure due to his efforts, aided by those of all loyal Mexicans."

QUASIMODO.

AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.

Discovery of Petroleum—Financial Matters—The Slave Trade—Earthquake at Porto Rico.

From our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 23, 1867.

During the last two years many attempts have been made to find petroleum, the surface of the earth in many places revealing the existence of that substance. At last the efforts of the searchers seem to have been crowned with success. Within a distance of about twelve miles from Havana, and near the Bahia Railroad, is a district called Las Minas, where asphalt has been found. The owner of land in that district, M. JUAN POEY, known as the most scientific and intelligent planter in the island, has imported the machinery needed for boring. Last week, after going to a depth of 425 feet, oil was struck and a few bottles were extracted, the contents of which will be submitted to a chemical analysis, in order to determine upon the utility and value of the fluid extracted. There is every probability, according to the statements of scientific men, that a very large quantity of oil will be found in the island. The machinery required for the new petroleum refinery in Regia has arrived, and the work of building the factory has already commenced. The Company have on hand a stock capital of $500,000, all of which, with the exception of about $25,000, is held in New-York.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The state of the City Treasury is causing great suffering among the employes and such business men and contractors as have claims on the city. The taxes are exorbitant, and are exacted with marked punctuality on the day named; yet the clerks have not been paid in four months. The Street-cleaning Department—and, in fact, all persons having the misfortune to hold any claims against the opulent and well-fed City Fathers—must either succumb to the demands of heartless usurers and brokers, or be reduced to beggary at once. The truth must be told and a remedy for the evil applied without delay.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Are negroes still introduced into this island or are they not? The authorities say no and the official *Gazette* publishes from time to time a well-worded advertisement from the Supreme Court like the one which yesterday invited Capt. CARBALLO and his cook PEPE to have the kindness to present themselves at the jail within nine days from the date of this notice, so as not to be sentenced without a hearing, on a charge of landing five hundred and sixty Africans on Cadis Bay Key, near Cardenas. Capt. CARBALLO and his man PEPE seem to be very careless as to whether justice or injustice is done them, for neither of them have gone near the jail, their ideas of justice not coinciding with those of the Supreme Court or with the laws of the realm. According to a late order, all owners of transferred *emancipados* are to appear before the authorities and define their rights, many of their *emancipados* having been transferred from the original grantee without the permission of the Government.

EARTHQUAKE AT PORTO RICO.

When the steamship *Danube*, which has just arrived at this port, was within ten miles of Porto Rico, a tremulous motion was noticeable by all on board of her. She had hardly reached her anchorage when news was received that two severe shocks of an earthquake had been felt in the town of San Juan, the capital of the island. The inhabitants were running wildly about the streets in great fear and consternation, many seeking refuge in the churches or on the ships at anchor in the harbor. Houses had been damaged, walls cracked, &c., but no lives are known to have been lost. The steamer only remained in port about half an hour, and brings no further particulars.

QUASMODO.

VIRGINIA.

Public Interest in the Trial of Jefferson Davis—Non-Arrival of the Chief-Justice—Scenes in the City—Curiosity of the Negroes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Monday, Nov. 25, 1867.

Since Mr. DAVIS' arrival he has been visited at Judge OULD's mansion by a great number of people, mostly the *ton* of the city and State, but I have not yet heard of Gov. PIERPOINT, or any other distinguished Unionist, complimenting the Ex-President—or "our President," as the lad es persist in calling him—in this manner. On Saturday he was out and promenaded Main-street. No demonstration was made on the occasion, however, owing to the fact that but few recognized him as he slowly walked along. On Sunday he attended St. Paul's Church and listened to the ministrations of Dr. MINNEGERODE, as he was wont in "Confederate times." The church was thronged with the youth, beauty and fashion of the city, and all eyes were riveted on the pew occupied by him, which was in close proximity to the one wherein he sat on that eventful April morn in 1865, when LEE's melancholy dispatch that all was lost, was received and read. Mr. DAVIS looks in as good condition as one expects to find persons of his advanced years. I had not seen him since the Mexican war, when on the plains of Buena Vista, under the command of his immortal father-in-law, and beneath the folds of the "starry flag," he retrieved the fortunes of a day rendered almost hopeless by panic, snatched victory from defeat, and won glory for our "one common country" upon a foreign soil. Of course I could not help being surprised at the change from the appearance of the young and vigorous Colonel of the Mississippi Rifles—forgetting, as I did for the moment, that one generation had grown up and another passed away in those twenty-one years so full of American history.

Many were the rumors afloat during Sunday in regard to the approaching trial. It was known that Judge UNDERWOOD had arrived the previous night; but the Chief-Justice was not with him. In the afternoon train District-Attorney CHANDLER came from Washington accompanied by Mr. EVARTS and Mr. DANA, of New-York, who, with Gen. WELLS, are to assist in the prosecution. Mr. O'CONOR, and Mr. SHEA, of counsel for the prisoner, also arrived. The cars were filled with Grand Jurors *veniremen*, witnesses and visitors—and for once I may say our hotels were crowded. So far the Press is but slimly represented, the only gentleman present, except the resident correspondents of the New-York papers, being a reporter of the New-York Associated Press, and one from a Philadelphia paper. This is due to the fact, no doubt, that the belief is so general that Mr. DAVIS will not be tried at this term of the Court. Sunday evening an announcement was posted at the Court-house, that the hour for opening the Court on Monday would be extended to 2 o'clock, as Judge CHASE was expected to arrive in the afternoon train.

Among the witnesses summoned for the prosecution are Gens. LEE, MAHONE and MAGRUDER. Gen. LEE wrote from Lexington College that he would be in the city to-day, and he has just arrived. These witnesses are no doubt summoned to appear before the Grand Jury, which it is now said will be instructed to frame a new indictment, to include a number of counts not found in the old one—among them the Canada raids, and the cruel treatment of prisoners. Should this be so, of course there can be no trial, for the prisoner must have time to prepare a defence against this new aspect of the case.

This was a gloomy and cloudy morning, and the sun's rays failed to pierce the murky and foggy atmosphere that enveloped the city. It was just such a dreary day as when Mr. DAVIS appeared in Court in last May. The clouds looked lowering over the house of Richmond. But at an early hour the people began to gather in the neighborhood of the Court-house, and the cavalry was on duty in the vicinity. The colored population seemed to take a deep interest in the proceedings, and were on hand *en masse*, crowding all the approaches. These people waited patiently for the hour in hopes of being able to see Mr. DAVIS as he should come to Court; but they waited in vain, for he did not come. The train arrived from Washington—and it also failed to bring Chief-Justice CHASE. There was much anxiety felt by the community in regard to the coming of Mr. CHASE. All were desirous that he should be present and preside—and all were confident that he would arrive in the 1:30 o'clock train. Capt. MILLWARD, of the Spottswood, went down to the depot with his carriage to bring him up—and a thousand people impatiently awaited his return. He soon came back alone, and a frantic rush was made for the carriage. "Has Mr. CHASE come?" was the simultaneous inquiry from a hundred voices. "No," was the response—and great was the disappointment of the multitude. The news of his failure to arrive was at once conveyed to the Court-room, which was crowded with an eagerly expectant assemblage. Judge UNDERWOOD took the bench for a few moments, informed the people that the Chief-Justice had not come, and that in consequence thereof he would adjourn the Court over till 11 o'clock to-morrow. The room was soon emptied, and the crowd in the street slowly melted away, as the warm sun, which had hitherto refused to shine, dispelled the clouds and shot his piercing rays upon their devoted heads. And so ended the first day of the Davis trial.

The only thing the people in this community seem to dread is his being subjected to the humiliation of a trial before Judge UNDERWOOD, and by a negro jury. Many there are who hold that the Senate is the proper tribunal to try him. That as he was a member of that body when he entered into the rebellion, it has jurisdiction in his case, and can try him by impeachment.

One thing is certain, the people and the Press of the State are earnest in their desire that the prisoner shall be tried at once. I have just seen a list of the Grand Jury and also of the *venire*. On the first there are fifteen white men and six negroes, and three more to be summoned. The *venire* is composed of forty-five white men and twenty-seven negroes. The jurors were collected from all parts of the State.

JEFFERSON DAVIS' HOUSE.

A report has been circulated that the Davis Mansion, which belongs to the city, and is occupied by Gen. SCHOFIELD as a private residence, is to be sold by the Freedmen's Bureau, and turned into a negro school. Gen. BROWN, who ought to know, says there is no truth in the report. Some people are very fond of stirring up bad blood.

KAPPA.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Memorial Services in Honor of Ex-Gov. Andrew—The Decorations—Eulogy by Mr. Edwin P. Whipple.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1867.

Solemn and impressive commemorative services in honor of the late Ex-Gov. ANDREW took place to-day at Music Hall, under the auspices of the City Government. At an early hour the great hall was filled to overflowing. The general desire of our citizens to be present on this occasion rendered it necessary to issue cards of admission in order to realize the designs of the Committee of Arrangements.

At no time since the death of President LINCOLN has this Music Hall been so elaborately, appropriately and tastefully decorated as to-day. Prominent was the front of the second balcony supporting an arch bearing in large letters the name "JOHN A. ANDREW," beneath which was a shield with the word "Union" upon it in silver letters, and surrounded by silver stars. A short distance to the right of the arch were the words, "Born May 31, 1818," and at equal distance to the left were the words, "Died Oct. 30, 1867." Upon the centre of the platform the bust of Ex-Gov. ANDREW occupied a prominent position, and beneath it were arranged flowers and evergreens, typifying the sunny life of the illustrious dead. At the right of his bust were busts of President LINCOLN and of Col. SHAW. Still further to the right was ROGERS' statuette of the wounded soldier; and at the left again was one of JOHN BROWN, beneath which was an anchor. The last bust was EDWARD EVERETT with a civic crown.

The exercises began at 11 o'clock. The platform was occupied by many of the leading citizens of the city and the State, from all the walks of life, civil and military, besides the prominent Consuls of foreign Powers and a number of literary gentlemen, among whom were Mr. CHARLES DICKENS, Prof. AGASSIZ, Mr. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES and Mr. JOHN G. WHITTIER. On the platform were also seated the singers and instrumental performers engaged for the occasion. His Honor Mayor NORCROSS presided. The ceremonies began with an introductory on the organ, after which prayer was offered by Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, D. D. The funeral march from BEETHOVEN's heroic symphony, rendered by the large orchestra, under the direction of CARL ZERRAHN, produced a beautiful effect. A poem, written for the occasion by Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, was then read by Rev. Dr. CLARKE, at the conclusion of which the chorus, "Happy and blest are they that have endured; for though the body dies, the soul shall live forever," from MENDELSSOHN's St. Paul, was sung by a choir of 100 members of the Handel and Haydn Society, and others. The following is an abstract of Mr. WHIPPLE's oration:

EULOGY BY EDWIN P. WHIPPLE.

The orator commenced by saying that it was not his intention to pronounce a eulogy on him whose sudden death sent such a shock of grieved surprise through the nation, but merely to attempt to account for the influence JOHN ALBION ANDREW exerted during his life, and for the peculiar preciousness of the memory he has left behind him. It is generally felt that since the death of LINCOLN the country has not been called upon to lament so great a public loss, and a simple statement of the qualities of mind and character which made him so honored and so endeared is, therefore, better than all panegyric. JOHN ALBION ANDREW, said the speaker, was, in the best sense of the word, well born. He came of that good New-England stock in which conscience seems to be as hereditary as intelligence, and in which the fine cumulative results of the moral struggles and triumphs of many generations of honest lives appear to be transmitted as a spiritual inheritance. After noticing briefly the boyhood of the deceased statesman, the speaker remarked that ANDREW early laid the foundation of his comprehensiveness of mind in his comprehensiveness of heart; but if his mental growth was slow it was sturdy, and what he acquired went to build up faculty, and to pass as a force into character. He was indifferent to academic honors, and was surpassed in scholarship by many whom he obviously surpassed in all the qualities of intellectual manhood. He took life in a large and leisurely way, unvexed by the fret and sting of unsatisfied vanities, and less anxious to shine in the estimation of others than to stand well in his own. As a lawyer he rose slowly into practice. It was the law of ANDREW's mind that his character should keep on a level with his acquirements, and that the man should never be merged in the professional man. He showed, from the first, that he could "toil terribly." No man at the Bar studied harder; he probably never lost a client who had once employed him. This austere legal training made him the great power in the State he finally became. The orator then passed from the lawyer to the philanthropist. ANDREW's philanthropy, he said, was born of the two deepest elements of his being—beneficence and conscience, his love of his kind, and his sense of duty to his kind; and both had received Christian baptism. The virtues which Christianity enjoins he cultivated with a simple faith in their absolute excellence. He subordinated theological doctrines to Christian virtues; wherever the spirit of Christianity was, there was his church. During all the years he was toiling as a lawyer, he found time to give his thought, his eloquence and his learning to all societies which contemplated the relief of the poor, the reform of the criminal, and the succor of the oppressed. ANDREW's sentiment was ever thoroughly vital, and impelled his whole moral force outward to a palpable object to secure a practical good. He enjoyed his share of the advantages of that publicity which is the direct results of being roundly abused. The humblest offices of the philanthropist were dear to his heart. The same instinct of humanity which impelled him to the platform, led him to the Sunday-school, to the pauper's sick bed and the prisoner's cell, to the chamber of the stricken mourner and the hiding place of the fugitive slave. These services to humanity were such as made no public noise, but their obscure record here is in "the red-leaved tables" of grateful human hearts. The humorous side of ANDREW's humanity was next alluded to. His large nature embraced the ludicrous aspects of life and character as well as their solemn phases, and his humorous insight softened the austerity of his moral insight. He had little of the intolerance so often linked with fervid convictions, and in dealing with human affairs he always allowed for human nature. He knew very well that the world was not composed of Andrews, and he did not insist that it should be composed of Andrews. He saw clear through imperfect characters without despising them, and saved his sagacity from that hard, cynical contemptuousness which is apt to poison worldly shrewdness when divorced from love. Passing from this emphasis of the essential humanity of ANDREW's sentiments, it was remarked that his tenderness or his toleration did not render him incapable of that moral wrath which is frequently the indispensable condition of moral right. Still less did his toleration relax the tough fibre of his individual integrity. If Massachusetts ever produced a man who was thoroughly incorruptible, who was insensible to bribes presented to vanity, prejudice and ambition, as well as to interest, and whom all the powers of the world could not push or persuade into a dishonest action, that man was JOHN A. ANDREW. This integrity he prized beyond all earthly goods and all earthly blessings. It was the rock on which his character was built, and it could not be unfixed without bringing down the whole fabric of his being into cureless ruin. To doubt its genuineness were not only infamous but ridiculous. And this integrity ran through his mental as well as his moral being. The genuineness of his nature revolted at all pretension and falseness in matters intellectual no less than in matters moral. He was full of that mother wit which average New-Englanders demand in the man they trust. The very "set" of his head on his shoulders inspired men with confidence, for it told them that the fervor of his sentiments was not more evident than the sebriety and massiveness of his mind. He always surprised his most admiring friends by his equality with every emergency as it arose, and he even extorted from political opponents the grumbling confession that "the fanatic" really had in him the sagacity and the decision of the statesman. Finally, Gov. ANDREW had that kindling and animating quality which we call Soul. This pervaded sentiment, conscience, understanding, character, with its subtle but potent essence. This ran, like life-blood, through all "the veins of his intellectual frame." This brought him into direct contact with principles, and opened to him the vital sources of inspiration. This supplied to patience and to hope that great "Army of Reserve" which repeated defeats could not exhaust. This glorified the hardest as well as the humblest toil with a shining motive, and, to use his own favorite quotation,

"——made drudgery divine:
Who sweeps a room as for God's law,
Makes that and the action fine."

And this communicated to his whole nature that power of magnetizing others, which comes from no extent of learning, no breadth of understanding, no heat of mere passion, but is the attribute of a commanding personality alone. This magnetism made his acts and words efficient because it made them contagious, and people caught from him, as by spiritual infection, courage and wisdom, patriotism and philanthropy, confidence in principle and trust in God. That such a man should be made Governor of Massachusetts was, of course, an inevitable incident in the logic of events. He could not have prevented it had he tried. But the exact time at which he was elected had in it something providential. Never did the Ship of State more need such firmness, wisdom, forecast and energy at the helm. The orator then proceeded to dwell upon the work done by Gov. ANDREW during the rebellion, and recounted in glowing language his exertions to place Massachusetts on a war footing. The sagacity with which that was done, and with what sneers and gibes his forecast was then rewarded, are still fresh in the mind of all. But ANDREW looked straight through all the plausibilities to the realities of the situation, and returned to Boston convinced that the South meant war. In the midst of the exhausting labors on the 19th of April, 1861, the dispatch which he sent to the Mayor of Baltimore, saying: "I pray you to cause the bodies of our Massachusetts soldiers, dead in Baltimore, to be immediately laid out, preserved in ice and *tenderly* sent forward by express to me," endeared him more than ever to the popular heart. The rush and whirl of public events did not hurry him from his balance. He was all alive, soul and body, heart and brain, and his intellect showed its clearness and grasp as well as its sensibility, its fire and impulse. The Governor's activity was identical with his insight. He decided swiftly and decided surely. This unwearied fire of soul burned steadily within him during the whole five years of heroic effort and heroic toil, which made his administration such an epoch in the history of the State. He knew that the disease of which he eventually died might strike him at any moment. Three months before he entered on his glorious career as Governor, he was warned by his physician that any over-exertion of brain would endanger his health and probably his life. He was notoriously as regardless of the warning as a brave soldier going to a battle would be regardless of the admonition that he might be hit by a bullet. The care that a man takes of his health should of course be subordinate to his sense of duty. Considerations of hygiene did not enter into the soul of WILLIAM of Orange, doing that which he knew would reduce him to an "asthmatic skeleton"—into the soul of MILTON, doing that which he knew would deprive him of his sight—into the soul of LATIMER, doing that which he knew would lead him to the stake. On the same principle, Gov. ANDREW felt that he was at his post, not to take care of himself, but to look after the rights and interests of others. But while he thus showed himself so indefatigable in all matter relating to the war, no Governor that Massachusetts ever had did more to promote those interests which are commonly supposed to flourish best in times of peace. The great uprising and awakening of the public intelligence and conscience, which thrilled the meanest hearts and narrowest minds with unaccustomed throbs of generous sentiment, enabled him to get some bad laws repealed and many good ones enacted. The great heart of the Governor glowed with the ambition to make the unproductive energies of the State more than offset all the waste of war, and no miser ever gloated over additions to his own wealth as this magistrate, honorably poor, rejoiced, in his messages, over every addition to the wealth of the community. But he was not solicitous merely for the material advancement of the State—he was not even content with the passage of measures which contemplated the moral improvement of the people. He desired that Massachusetts, in all the straits of war, should be true to her traditional aspirations for intellectual renown. The scholars who urged on him the wants of her educational institutions, found in him the most sympathetic of listeners and most cordial of friends. A Governor thus active in so many directions must have been gifted with an energetic will. That this did not degenerate into wilfulness and obstinacy is shown by the fact that he could readily learn from other minds, and that there was what New-Englanders call "give" to his own. He not only listened to advice, but he had the tact to distinguish and to seek out the individuals most competent to offer it. The nobler qualities of will, its persistency and tenacity, he had in full measure, and these made him, in all times of panic and senseless clamor, "a pillar steadfast in the storm." No one better illustrated FRANKLIN's maxim, "Resolve to perform what you ought; perform without fail what you resolve." After referring briefly to the admirable patience of the Governor in times of great trial, The orator closed as follows: "And when peace came it was found that he who in the darkest periods of the war had never once lost heart or hope, was entirely uncorrupted by the passions which war commonly leaves behind it. His noble valedictory address to the Legislature, bearing on every page the marks of a broad, sagacious, magnanimous statesmanship, shows that the strife had given no obliquity to his understanding, had left no feeling of vengeance in his heart. The growth of his mind and nature was remarkable during those five years in which he had the opportunity to condense the experience and almost the work of fifty. When he left office he was unmistakably one of the first statesmen in the land. Not the least striking sign of the massiveness and integrity of his character was the fact that its great leading features were so stamped on the public mind that slanders could not injure his reputation. As soon as the lie was launched, as soon as the imputation was made, everybody felt that it did not fit—that it was not "in keeping" with the individuality. He commonly laughed at it himself, as he would laugh at any other incongruity. Once the vivid image on the public mind seemed for a moment blurred; it was, however, graven too deep and strong to be effaced. But his character was not merely original, it was originating. He belonged to that class of statesmen, of genius who help to shape the history of their times, and whose characters melt into the current of creative forces which determine events. He had that wisdom which results from the vital assimilation of large experience, and which, in practical affairs, operates with some of the celerity of instinct and some of the certainty of intuition. Do you object that he made mistakes? Of course he made mistakes. The age of miracles has passed. But it is as true of the statesman as of the General, that he is the best who makes the fewest, and Gov. ANDREW's mistakes are almost forgotten in the throng of his wise acts and judgments. In fine, it is to the honor of Massachusetts that in such a man the State was felt to be individualized; and in respect to the two statues which Massachusetts is to place in the Capitol at Washington, it is certainly fit that the statue of the greatest of her Governors should stand by the side of the statue of her first. It was in the height of his reputation and the maturity of his powers, withdrawn from public office, but full in the public eye, with conspicuous abilities seemingly destined to be exercised in the loftiest place, and with that noble ambition which comes from the consciousness of tested capacity for great affairs, that his career of usefulness, of duty, of glory, was suddenly but gently arrested. There was no lingering disease; there was no slow decay:

"God's finger touched him, and he slept."

Asleep but still alive! Thou whose soul on earth pierced the veil which separates the present from the future life—thou who did'st ever act from large perceptions of the whole height and reach of thy being—thou who wert warm with the affections and wise with the thoughts which take hold of the life immortal—we cannot associate thee with the name of death. The feeling of every citizen that he had met a personal loss, the tears streaming from the eyes of stricken friends, the pomp of funeral pageantry which bore witness to the mourning of a great State—these showed how much love and reverence followed thy mortal frame to the grave; but what the grave could not inclose, what death himself could not disintegrate, the solid substance of thy firm-knit character—that remains to thee, and to us, a possession forever!

The Andante from the fifth symphony of BEETHOVEN was then performed, and after a choral had been sung, the benediction brought the exercises to a close.

VIGIL.

FIRE IN WILLIAM-STREET.—At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the office of FRANCOPULS ANGELASTO & CO., on the third floor of No. 18 William-street, caused by a gas fitter carelessly applying a match to the meter which he was inspecting. The fire did no damage on this floor but extended to the floor above into the room of F. W. MEYER, whose household effects were damaged to the extent of $50. Insured for $500 in the Rutgers. The building, owned by E. C. LITCHFIELD, is damaged about $100.

THANKSGIVING.

The Observance of the Day—The Churches, the Charities and the Home Circle.

It is about time to say that Thanksgiving Day no longer depends for its recurrence upon proclamations. This is not to say, however, that the thanksgiving epistles from the chief officers of the nation and the State, which reach us annually in the later days of October, are superfluous, but that the custom is now fixed among the people, which makes the last Thursday in November a day of marked and peculiar interest—a national holiday—and one looked forward to, and for which the notes of preparation are sounded by young and old before the well-worded invocations have passed from Washington and Albany. Although no longer necessary to secure the popular observance of the day, we would not wish to see these preliminary proclamations dispensed with. They lend dignity to the custom; they are a part of it.

On the 27th of October President JOHNSON announced this day as set apart for a day of national thanksgiving, referring to the many and especial reasons we had this year to pay this tribute to the Giver of all good. Gov. FENTON followed with his proclamation on the 30th, and a few days after we read that of Mayor HOFFMAN.

RELIGIOUS.

As in other years, religious services will be general. All the City churches, with the exception of the Roman Catholic, where no secular holidays are observed, will be thrown open to their congregations, and the pastors will deliver appropriate sermons. At Trinity Church there will be special services. Rev. Dr. WASHBURNE will preach at Calvary Episcopal Church, Fourth-avenue; Rev. Dr. OSGOOD will preach at Rev. Dr. BELLOWS' Tabernacle; Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., at his church, corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street; Rev. Dr. HALL at the Church corner of Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street; Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. CHAPIN at the Universalist Church, Fifth-avenue; Rev. Dr. THOMPSON at the Broadway Tabernacle; Rev. Mr. KELLOGG at Dr. POTTS' old Church, and Rev. Dr. ADAMS at the Madison square Presbyterian Church. The Methodists generally will hold Union services, two or three churches uniting. Rev. A. D. FOSS will preach to the congregations of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Thirty-fourth-street, that of Thirtieth-street and that of Twenty-eighth-street. There will be interesting services and a sermon at the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church, Twenty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue. Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH will preach in the Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street. These are, of course, morning services.

As usual, the day will be observed with becoming services in the Jewish Synagogues. At the Broadway Synagogue at four o'clock, Rev. S. M. ISAACS will deliver an appropriate discourse. Rev. J. J. LYONS will officiate in the Nineteenth-street House of Prayer.

THE CHARITIES.

The bountiful harvest of this year and cheaper markets have no doubt lessened materially the suffering of the poor in the aggregate, yet there are still many of these in our midst, the children of misfortune, of improvidence and of crime, to call for the zealous labors of the philanthropist and the donations of the charitable. The appeals made by the various institutions have been before the public now for many days, and no doubt they have been heard and acted on.

At the Five Points House of Industry the usual gigantic preparations have been made to feed all comers. It would seem as if the kind-hearted people who do this good work in this institution wished to gather all the hungry sheep within their special fold. To-day there will be exercises in the Chapel by the children, with short addresses from 11 until 4 o'clock P. M., with an interval for dinner. At 2:30 o'clock the boot-blacks and the news-boys will be dined liberally as is needful, these young persons being renowned for appetites. To the general poor the doors will be opened at 3:30 o'clock.

At the Home for the Friendless at No. 32 East Thirteenth-street, the friends and patrons of the institution are invited to be present between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M., to see for themselves the working of their charity. Exercises will be held in the Chapel, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-street, by the children, commencing at 2 o'clock, and again in the evening, commencing at 6:30 o'clock.

At the Five Points Mission, another of our most successful charities, there will be characteristic observances of the day. Exercises in the chapel by the children will commence at 2 P. M. Dinner will be served in the large school room at 4.

The managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum, assisted by their charitable friends, give the colored poor children a good dinner at the Asylum.

A Thanksgiving dinner will be given at 12:30 to the children of the Mission and Industrial Schools connected with the First Baptist Church, in their meeting-house, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, and a sermon will be delivered by Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 11 o'clock.

A good dinner has been provided for the inmates of the Girl's Lodging-house, No. 205 Canal-street, which will be served at 7 A. M. and followed by appropriate exercises. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Mr. BOURNE, of Harlem, Messrs. W. A. BOOTH, M. T. HEWITT and others.

At the Howard Mission the exercises of the children will be of great interest. Yesterday, this institution was the recipient of gigantic bounty at the hands of the butchers of Communipaw. These good fellows, mounted on a wagon drawn by four horses, having previously paraded the streets, stopped at the doors of the Mission and gave their contribution—$250 worth of beef, pork and mutton—to the children's feast. The wagon, whose arrival made a decided sensation in the neighborhood, bore the inscription, "The Communipaw Abbatoir to the Howard Mission." Rev. Mr. LOOMIS, of Greenfield, N. J., spoke for the charitable butchers, and on the part of the Mission, Mr. N. J. HOXEY, Rev. M. VAN METER and Rev. Mr. ARNOLD.

These are by no means all the charitable institutions whose doors are thrown open to the poor today. There are probably five times as many. Good people vie with each other all over the City, in the good work of the day.

THE DAY AT HOME.

Yesterday our crowded markets gave fearful promise of much feasting on the morrow. The manner in which turkeys were whisked off their hooks, or from the counters, and flung into the ready scale, was wonderful. No appreciable time seemed to have elapsed from the moment that you asked the price of this one until you found it in your possession or booked by the expressman. All the good things which accompany the whilom monarch of the feast—the fragrant, smoking, silent gobbler—changed hands with like celerity. *Yesterday* was Thanksgiving Day with all the poultrymen and with all the grocers. Many, very many purchased; few waited to bargain. The dealers shook the customers as if they were apple-trees and gathered in the fruit. But who will be the less happy if turkey costs an extra cent a pound? Nobody. He will be all the dearer to us! Johnny wouldn't eat less pudding if turkeys could be had for nothing, nor would headaches be fewer to-morrow if raisins were a dollar by the pound. Toy venders were as busy, too, as turkey venders, from dawn till late last night. Boys ran against you at every corner with big packages, evidently going somewhere, and in a hurry to get there. There was room in cars for about half their usual take-in of human stuffing—the rest of the space was choked with parcels—yet everybody bore good humoredly, in street and vehicle, their share of the crush and jam and collision.

No doubt the patience exercised in the market and in the street is to-day rewarded to the heart's content of those who suffered. Happy faces round the boards, and God's blessing on the feast, are meet reward for those who learn to "labor and to wait."

Let us hope that this bright presence will bless to-day the festival alike of rich and poor, filling all hearts with gratitude for the untold deliverances of the past, for present bounties, and for the hope implanted in our hearts that the children of an age, to whom this time will be remote in the history of the past, will still preserve the memories and the observances of Thanksgiving Day.

SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS.—The presentation Monday morning of semi-annual certificates at the female department of the Grand-street Grammar School No. 8 was the occasion of a fine demonstration. The exercises, consisting of select readings, solos and choruses were creditably executed. The department has been for some time under the management of CATHARINE L. CONART, assisted by an accomplished corps of teachers, embracing Miss CHARLOTTE WHITE, Vice-Principal, and Misses GEORGIANNA DUGAN, LUCY P. CONART, ANNIE E. SCOFIELD, ISABELLA CRAIG, and KATE BOGART, assistants. The exercises concluded with the giving of upward of forty certificates to the most deserving in the various classes. Graduating exercises were held Monday in Female Grammar School No. 24, in the Sixth Ward. They were very interesting.

THE NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.—The Chief of Police of Bergen, in accordance with instructions from the Special Committee of the Common Council, on Tuesday afternoon took possession of eighteen cans of nitro-glycerine, which the Railroad Company had stored in a building near where the explosion occurred, and had them removed to a wood near the bank of the Hackensack River. The cans contained

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Defects of the English Volunteer System—Starvation and Bread Riots—The Naturalization Question—Workingmen in Politics—The Question of Popular Education.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1867.

The circumstances attendant on the defeat of the Garibaldian Volunteers, by the French, furnish the *Pall Mall Gazette* with a text for a sermon on the volunteer system of England and its dangers. It shows that the English volunteers "if called" on in any emergency would fail as deplorably as the Garibaldini. They have no breech-loaders, no tents, no knapsacks, no surgical staff organization, no commissariat; they could not keep the field three days, and would fall at once into hopeless disorder. This is probably all true enough, but the use of the volunteers is to give confidence in time of peace, and no force can do better when the question is to go down to Dover by excursion trains, fight a good sham-fight, and come back safe and sound with a return ticket.

STARVATION.

The English have their own ways of doing things, and nothing can make them believe that their way is not the best way in the world for them. In England, when bread is too dear, a mob of two or three thousand roughs collect and stone the bakers' windows, or break in and rob them of their bread. In Paris the Government fixes the maximum price of the loaf, and pays the extra cost to the baker. A physician writes to the *Times* that hundreds of persons in the Isle of Dogs are calmly dying of starvation. If it were one of the South Sea Islands, some place to which missionaries are sent, we should have a subscription, and a ship loaded with provisions dispatched forthwith; but the misery is that the Isle of Dogs is only a low-lying region of the Metropolis of Great Britain, on the River Thames, where the failure of shipbuilding has left a large population to starve. Close upon the horror of the hurricane in the West Indies has come an explosion in one of the largest coal mines in Wales, causing the death of two or three hundred miners. The whole mine is a ruin and on fire—perhaps a third of the scorched and mangled bodies are recovered. Whole families, all the males, lie dead together, with the women mourning over them. In one house, on a stone floor covered with old sacks, lie the blackened bodies of a father and three sons. The scene is most distressing, and it is one of a long series of such accidents, which might have been prevented, had the Government or the owners of the mines done their duty. Gas accumulates from lack of ventilation; it is set on fire by defective lamps or open lights. In either case it is manslaughter by negligence. The Government should require every miner, like every place of public resort, every church or theatre, to be thoroughly ventilated. A very small tax on coal would pay for the required inspection. But it is useless to urge such things on people who hold that the less a Government does, the more perfect it is, and who believe that with free trade, and free competion, everything will regulate itself. But coal mines will not regulate themselves; they blow up every few months and destroy the lives of the poor workers; Fenianism does not regulate itself; nor bread riots, nor starvation.

IRISH-AMERICANS.

The naturalization question, raised by the ruling of the Judges in Ireland—the emphatic laying down of the old dogma "once a subject always a subject," is still a matter of discussion in the Irish papers. If FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON, the founders of the Republic, won the extinction of their allegiance to Britain, they say, then every alien who gives his life to the Republic should inherit the liberties they won, for they become founders also, and help to build up the Republic and increase its might and vigor. One thing is sure enough, the men who get naturalized in America ought to know whether, in spite of their oaths and naturalization, they are still British subjects, and would be liable to be hanged for high treason if ever found fighting or even conspiring against the Government of their native country. Here are men sent to twenty years' penal servitude, simply for conspiring against the British Government—not in England or Ireland, but in America. The Government witnesses in the trials now going on in Dublin, testify to what the prisoners did in New-York; for a British-born subject is held to be guilty of treason, though his treasonable act was committed in America or China. It must be settled once for all whether a United States passport has any value to a naturalized citizen, or whether a solemn renunciation of all foreign allegiance is only a solemn farce.

ROYAL FESTIVITIES.

But let us turn our attention to more agreeable subjects. Last Saturday was the birthday of the Prince of Wales. It was celebrated, as one of the morning papers says, "with considerable rejoicing," as also, I may add, with considerable gas. The parish bells rang out merry peals, and the tradesmen of Her Majesty and the Prince of Wales got up more or less brilliant illuminations. Many of the public buildings and theatres were handsomely lighted up; but the greatest display, in my opinion, was made by Mr. POOLE, in Saville-row, "Tailor and breeches maker to the Prince of Wales," though the "Breeches maker to the Court" was quite resplendant. (The papers have it "Breeches maker to the Court," but his actual title is "Breeches maker to the Queen."

At Windsor, where the Prince and Princess of Wales have been making a visit to Her Majesty the Queen, the celebration was unusually magnificent. On Sunday the Queen had rather a large party to dinner at Windsor Castle, and after dinner the ladies and gentlemen in waiting had the honor of joining the royal family in the drawing-room, and listening to the music of the band.

The Queen of England, the royal family and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, can have a band to play to them on Sunday evening, a gratification strictly prohibited by law to all Her Majesty's subjects in these realms. You think they have a little sacred music perhaps. Here is precisely what they did have. The rattling, rub-a-dub, brilliant overture to "Zampa," a selection from "Faust," HAYDN'S "Surprise" symphony, the march from "Le Prophète" and the ballet music of "La Bayadere." Now if this same music had been played at any concert or music-hall in London, at the same hour, the manager would have been liable to a fine of one thousand pounds, and would have been duly prosecuted by the Sabbath Observance Society. This is English consistency and English justice! Queen VICTORIA, surrounded by her children and court, can spend Sunday evening listening to military and dance music—the animating strains of HEROLD and AUBER, while her subjects are liable to prosecution if they try to find amusement in a public performance of the Hallelujah Chorus. I say nothing against the law and nothing against Her Majesty. The law may be all right, and the Queen can do no wrong. Only if the Head of the Church and the nation may enjoy a concert of "secular" music on Sunday, let the meanest of her subjects have the same liberty, for, in this case also, "sauce for," &c.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

It has been thought in America that a few men might be elected as the especial representatives of the working classes. There are great difficulties in this. A man rich enough to sit in Parliament cannot be a workingman. If a clever Radical lawyer, like Mr. ERNEST JONES, were sent from Manchester, his constituents would be obliged to raise a fund for his support. Then he would be considered a delegate, rather than an independent representative, and so lose caste at once. As the holder of a brief from any party, a paid advocate, he would fail in getting the ear of the House, where noblemen and gentlemen of fortune scorn to speak any opinions but their own, and would feel humiliated at the idea of voting as required by their constituents. And suppose five or six of the Reform League orators—LUCRAFT, CONNOLLY, ODGERS, &c., stonemasons, shoemakers or glass-blowers—could get elected, they would find a seat in Parliament the most uncomfortable place in the United Kingdom. At the same time I believe a genuine workingman, who had the sense to make a clear statement of the views of his class, would be listened to with fairness and respect.

EDUCATION.

An English journal, advocating the extension of scientific instruction in English universities and schools, says:

"Those who have been brought in contact with Americans cannot have failed to contrast the wide sympathy and curiosity which they owe to their larger training, imperfect and superficial as it may be, with the stolid narrowness and want of outlook with which our English middle classes regard any world outside the little world of their own."

Mr. ROBERT LOWE, M. P., has taken up this matter with great energy, in a lecture at Edinburgh, where he has been formally recognized as a doctor of laws, which he undoubtedly is, whatever may be said of some of the LL.Ds. created a few weeks ago at Cambridge. Mr. LOWE said that Englishmen educated in the high schools and universities were ignorant of geography, natural history, physics, modern languages and even arithmetic. Few members of Parliament, called on to vote supplies for the war in Abyssinia, could find its capital on the map. They were profoundly ignorant of modern history. Lord CASTLEREIGH gave up Java to the Dutch, because he did not know where it was, and was ashamed to confess his ignorance. Sometimes university men graduating with honors could not spell. They spent 10 or 12 of the best years of their lives making wretched Latin verses, or learning Latin and Greek grammar, of which VIRGIL and HOMER were ignorant, and, if ever really educated, it was after they left the university. Add to this that at the most fashionable schools study is not the fashion, and that boys go rather to learn to row, play cricket and behave like gentlemen, and you get a curious idea of English scholarship.

AMUSEMENTS.

Miss KELLOGG'S success in "La Traviata" has been as decided and as great as in "Faust." never has a *débutante* in London had a more assured triumph. Never has any one so entirely unknown stepped so readily into the highest place on the lyric stage. PATTI was younger, less developed, and took time. I do not speak of NILSSON, for half her audience had heard her sing in Paris, and all were familiar with her reputation. With an American never heard in Europe, it was quite different, and her success was all the more gratifying to herself, I have no doubt; certainly to her countrymen.

"La Grande Duchesse" is to be given at Covent Garden in English, with W. HARRISON for principal tenor. HARRISON would be an excellent tenor but for one slight failing. He cannot sing. But, among English tenors you must choose between a singer who cannot act and an actor who cannot sing, and the manager of Covent Garden has chosen the latter. HARRISON is a very good actor. It is unreasonable to expect a man to be everything. The part of *La Grande Duchesse* is to be performed by Miss JULIA MATTHEWS, her first appearance in England, and of whose reputation I must confess to being in utter, and perhaps disgraceful ignorance. But we shall have OFFENBACH'S music by a military band and admirable orchestra, and that alone should make us happy.

"The Doge of Venice" adapted from BYRON, with wonderful scenery, is pronounced a great success, and will probably run for years. In view of the long runs at some of the London theatres, it seems probable that some dramatist will write a piece which will wear out actors, scenery and the theatre itself, as well as the patience of successive generations of delighted audiences.

MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Success of the Chassepot Rifles—Marshal Failly's Indiscretion—The Warning to the People of Germany—The Anticipated Bread Troubles.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 15, 1867.

French glory has mounted this week to a point beyond the reach of the longest telescope. *Les fusils Chassepots out fait merveille!* The breech-loaders have demolished the old flint-locks! In verity, who ever doubted it? The brave Gen. DE FAILLY put on paper that time a word that will become legendary. His zeal overtopped his discretion. He ought to have recollected the cruel but discreet word of LAMARTINE in the French Assembly: "Gentlemen, beware of your first movement!" He might as well have said: "It was glorious! You ought to have seen it! There we were on one side a magnificently trained, equipped and fed army, with Chassepot guns and a mysterious, murderous little field-piece, and on the other side a lot of half-starved, ragged and miserably armed volunteers, who stood up bravely while we massacred them at our leisure. It was a magnificent demonstration of the power of our new arms!"

So that besides the glory of this short, sharp and decisive campaign, the French have the satisfaction of having frightened the Prussians. Perhaps Gen. DE FAILLY did not care to slaughter so unmercifully the poor *ragazzi* of GARIBALDI after all. But he did want a vicarious shot at the Prussians, and this invasion of the Garibaldians into the Roman States was just the thing. Hundreds of patriotic young men, the "forlorn hope" of the army of Italian unity, consented to stand as a target for this scientific demonstration, and to enable M. DE FAILLY to send back joyous bulletins to his Government and a terrible advertisement to the people on the Rhine. "Six hundred *Garibaldini* slaughtered, and only thirty on our side. The Chassepot guns have done wonders!" And you, Gen. DE FAILLY, you have made a reputation that will stick to you. The people of Paris are delighted at the superiority of their new arms, they admire the energy and skill of your short and decisive campaign, they would feel safe in seeing you at the head of a larger army; but they will never forgive you your indirect rejoicings over the massacre of a lot of brave boys who represent a principle which is sympathized in by the great Liberal Party of France. Sentiment is not all dead yet in the hearts of the French people, and never was this sentiment more aroused than now.

The Chassepot guns did wonders; there is no doubt of it. "When a company fired, the noise of the discharge was like the running down of a clock; the noise of the balls in the air was peculiar and terrifying. The paper cartridges performed admirably. The ravages of the balls in the bodies of the Garibaldians were frightful!" Hear that, oh children of LUTHER, and tremble!

Then there was a mysterious field-piece on trial for the first time against a human target. Nobody is supposed to know the secret of this terrible gun outside the French camp, and the papers at one time got so excited about it as to venture to invent the story that the Prussian Ambassador, Count DE GOLTZ, had been arrested at Vincennes in disguise, trying to steal the secret while the soldiers were practicing the gun! But this gun, for which the Prussian Ambassador was supposed to have compromised his dignity, was probably the revolving disc invention which has already been seen in the United States.

The Treasury Department will be delighted to know that the paper cartridges of the Chassepot guns behaved well, for the Americans had convinced the French that the metallic cartridges were the best, and the change was about to be made "along the whole line." Moreover, to adjust the gun to the cartridge a change was required which would have sacrificed three-fourths of the principle of the present improved Chassepot, and all this would have involved expense and, worse than all, loss of time. The present model of Chassepot, called the model of 1866, was already almost improved out of existence, so that the original inventor only knew it was his gun by the name. The various models of new guns at the Great Exhibition from all parts of the world, will lend new ideas to the French gunmakers, and the future Chassepot will no doubt be as good a gun as anybody's gun. The chance for selling American patents in France is therefore past. The Chassepot gun, improved from the ideas gathered right and left, and still further to be improved in the same way, will remain the regulation gun of the French army. The name is distinctive and pleases the army; the soldiers find in it an endless fund of *jeux de mots*, and every one knows how much braver a soldier is when he has something to joke about. Poor CHASSEPOT, who is getting little pay for his original idea, will at least have the glory of having given a striking name to a famous weapon of war.

What would TALLEYRAND and TURGOT think of the thin manipulations of the present Ministry, if they could be consulted on the subject? We are going through our annual scare on the bread question and the possibility of a revolution; the students at the School of Medicine are having their annual row, just for the fun of the thing, and the liberal Press are trotting out for review the long line of faults of the Government in its foreign policy. What does the Government do in this emergency? Instead of publishing something authoritative, instead of allowing a free discussion and an exhaustion of the subject, it gags everything, and then goes into the market with a song which it allows to be hawked through the streets entitled a "Complaint against the Government on the price of bread," price two sous, which complaint resembles exactly the manœuvres of certain persons who depreciate themselves in order to get a complaint. But thus far the Government has not had occasion to blush from the vivacity of the compliments it has received.

The system in operation a few years ago of lowering the price of bread for Paris by law, and then of paying the difference out of the Treasury to the bakers has been again adopted. The price of the two-pound loaf of common bread had gone up to fourteen sous, or cents, which price was on an equilibrium with the advanced price of flour; it has been lowered by decree of the Prefect of the Seine to ten sous. But this time the money comes out of a treasury created expressly for such a contingency, called the Bakery Treasury, and this treasury is the savings from the speculations made by the Government at the State granaries. Formerly the indemnities made to the bakers were drawn from the Municipal and State Treasuries in the proportion of two-thirds from the first and one-third from the latter; but this was one of those arbitrary measures which the growing liberalism of the Chambers would not stand, and now they have found a more just and logical system.

So for the present we hear no more of bread riots, the boys at the School of Medicine have gone seriously back to their studies, the unruly spirits who thought for a moment to be able to start an insurrection have been arrested, and "order reigns in Warsaw." *Les fusils Chassepot out fait merveille!* is a word which fell with as much effect on our Faubourg St. Antoine as on the Rhine.

MALAKOFF.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The Approaching Legislative Session—Tactics of the Opposition—The European Conference—Italy and France—The French Ministry—Political Arrests—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 15, 1867.

On Monday next, the Emperor will open in person the Legislative session of 1868, and his speech on the occasion is looked forward to with more than ordinary interest. So far as the Roman question is concerned, the anticipation that he will allow any expression to drop from him that will offer a clue to his future course in regard to it, will certainly not be fulfilled. It would not only be unwise, but contrary to all precedent, for him to make any declarations on the subject until the result of the negotiations now pending for a Congress is made known. The Ministers will maintain the same reserve, and will refuse to reply to the interpellations that will be addressed to them by the Opposition. They will, however, have to defend the course of the Government in ordering the French troops to take the offensive in the recent campaign against the Garibaldians, when it was demonstrated that the Pontifical troops were sufficient for the work, and that their interference had become all the more unnecessary from the close propinquity of the Italian army. The anxiety evinced by the Government to anticipate through the columns of the *Moniteur* the recriminations that will be addressed to it on this point, and to weaken their force by showing that the movement of GARIBALDI on Tivoli, with the intention of joining the bands of NICOTERA, left Gen. FAILLY no other alternative, shows how vulnerable it feels in regard to the propriety of its course. For several days past the *Moniteur* has been laboring, through the medium of letters dated from Rome and Florence, to show that GARIBALDI had at least ten thousand men at his disposal with a proportionate quantity of artillery and ammunition, and that, notwithstanding the obstacles accummulating against him, he was bent on prosecuting the campaign. All this only tends to convince people that the battle of Mentana was an unjustifiable slaughter, and that the idea with which Gen. FAILLY sent his troops into the engagement was less one of military necessity than of cold-blooded scientific experiment. Had not the desire to test the qualities of the new Chassepot guns been stronger than the suggestions of humanity, GARIBALDI'S ragged and half-starved force would have retired quietly from before the overpowering odds that had been massed against them.

The Opposition, I understand, is preparing to turn to account the evidence which has been forwarded to it to this effect by the military men associated with GARIBALDI in his enterprise. We may therefore expect to have a lively time of it in the Legislative Chambers. If the Government does not realize the truth of Gen. FAILLY'S now celebrated phrase that the Chassepot guns "*font merveille,*" I shall be much mistaken.

THE CONGRESS ON THE ROMAN QUESTION.

As yet nothing reliable can be ascertained regarding the progress of the negotiations for the Congress invited by France. All sorts of rumors are afloat on the subject. The *Independance Belge* asserts that at an interview which took place some few days back with M. BENEDETTI, Comte DE LAUNAY and Lord LOFTUS, "M. BISMARCK, after coming to an understanding with England and Prussia as to the line of conduct to be pursued, had made known the first views of Prussia as to the propositions of France, seconded by Italy." This statement reads somewhat ambiguously. Is it the views of Prussia or the propositions of France that are seconded by Italy? If the paragraph be not merely a sensational one, it would be desirable to have this point cleared up. A common accord between Italy and Prussia would mean much at this early stage of the negotiations. The mere seconding of the French proposition for a Congress by Italy would indicate nothing more than the desire of the latter Government to have the question settled one way or another. It is denied that there is any unwillingness on the part of the European Governments in general to participate in a Congress. The hesitation that has been evinced on the subject by some of them has arisen rather from doubt as to the intentions of France than from any question of the expediency of the measure. The explanations made by the diplomatic agents of the Congress, seem to have been satisfactory from the progress which the negotiations are making. Even the Pope, it is said, is not unfavorably disposed toward the proposed mode of arranging his difficulties. The Paris correspondent of a Havre journal asserts that at a late reception of the Marquis DE MOUSTIER, M. CHIGI, the Papal Nuncio, observed that the adhesion of the Holy Father to the modified programme appeared to him so much the more probable as the composition of the Congress would place PIUS IX. simply as a sovereign in face of other sovereigns, and that all deliberations on religious questions would be eliminated once for all.

If this statement be well founded it would indicate either an unaccountable revolution of feeling on the part of the Pontiff or a too credulous confidence on the assurances of NAPOLEON. It is manifest that if the Holy Father goes into a conference simply as a political ruler and without reference to his religious pretensions, he will not have an inch of ground to stand upon. The European Governments will not and cannot consent to guarantee the continuance of such a state of things as that which exists at present under his rule. It is only in his dual character of sovereign and Pontiff that he can hope for any consideration at their hands.

THE RELATIONS OF FRANCE AND ITALY.

Gen. MENABREA'S last circular does not give the satisfaction here that was to be expected from the manifesto of a Ministry which was claimed to be favorable to the policy of France. The Government organs are taken back by it, for it plainly announces that, notwithstanding the steps it has taken to vindicate its good faith in the maintenance of the conditions of the September Convention, there can be no peace for Italy until it obtains possession of Rome. "If Italy is to be an element of order and progress," it says, "the cause which keeps her in a permanent state of agitation must be suppressed." There can be no two interpretations placed upon the meaning of this sentence. Of course the clerical organs are furious. They naturally expected that a so-called reactionary Ministry would have held another language toward France. But much as the frank and honest declarations of the Italian Premier excite their ire, their anger at them is not to be compared to that which they express at the grant which has been made by the Royal Government for the relief of the families of the killed and wounded in the late Garibaldian expedition. These writers would have VICTOR EMMANUEL and his Ministers forget, in their deference to their treaty obligations, their duty to humanity and to patriotism.

CHANGES IN THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

After considerable speculation, the rumors of a change in the composition of the existing Cabinet have been confirmed by the nomination of M. MAGNE to the Ministry of Finance in place of M. ROUHER; and of M. PINARD, Counsellor of State, to the Ministry of the Interior, in place of M. DE LA VALETTE. M. ROUHER, it will be remembered, only assumed the functions of Minister of Finance in addition to those of Minister of State provisionally, and he has been relieved of them at his own request. M. LA VALETTE quits the Cabinet altogether, but becomes a member of the Privy Council. His resignation has been determined by motives that are in the highest degree honorable to him. His resignation was tendered several weeks since, and was motived by his disagreement with M. ROUHER on the question of the Roman expedition; but, after remaining in abeyance, it has been finally determined by other motives equally creditable to him, for the further retention of his position would have involved a conflict between his sense of duty to the country and his official associations. Of M. PINARD, his successor, *l'Etendard* says: "He possesses qualities of eloquence which, although still young, have procured for him in the magistracy a well-merited reputation. His report to the Council of State on the Press, and his speech before the Corps Legislatif on the subject of the revision of criminal prosecutions, signalized the *début* of his political career." These efforts scarcely appear to warrant the acceptance of such a position in times so difficult, but who ventures not, wins not, and it is possible that M. PINARD may justify the anticipations that have led to his appointment. Of M. MAGNE it is said by the same journal that to great experience and perfect official maturity he adds rectitude and comprehensiveness of mind. "A consummate orator, he imparts a charm to the driest topics, and the Chambers have always listened with as much favor as pleasure to the moderate, elegant and firm language which he has always placed at the service of the most judicious good sense." On this *La Liberté* remarks: "If the eulogy which M. VITU has passed on M. MAGNE be not exaggerated; if in fact it is fully merited, how does *l'Etendard* explain the fact that the Imperial Government deprived itself in 1860 of the services of a man so precious and replaced him in the Ministry of Finance by M. FORCADE DE LA ROQUETTE, Director-General of Customs and Indirect Taxes?" This inquiry touches a sore point in M. MAGNE'S official career, and shows the difficulty which the Emperor finds just at the present time, of securing the services of statesmen whose antecedents will inspire confidence in his policy.

HEALTH OF THE EMPRESS CHARLOTTE.

Notwithstanding the many positive statements to the contrary, it is certain that no improvement has taken place in the mental condition of the unfortunate widow of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN. All the attempts that have been made to prepare her for the announcement of his death have failed, owing to her incapacity to comprehend the possibility of such an event. Her general health continues good, and she is less subject to fits of nervous irritability than formerly. Her physicians do not appear to entertain very sanguine hopes of the restoration of her mind. Perhaps the best thing that could be wished for her, would be her continuance in her present state. To recover from it and find all her hopes and happiness destroyed would surely not be for this proud and sensitive Princess a future worth living for.

DECORATIONS FOR JOURNALISTS.

The Emperor of Austria has sent decorations to several of the leading writers of the Paris Press. It is a pity that these gentlemen cannot be brought to regard these things as we do in America. There is no order in the power of a sovereign to bestow which can ennoble a journalist, or which he ought to accept. His profession places him above the necessity for such meretricious distinctions; for, if he is a man of ability, his pen will gain him eminence, and if he is not he can only win them by a sacrifice of his independence. The servility which such rewards produce among literary men here is a thing to be lamented. Were it not for a few noble examples of insensibility to these temptations the Press would be entirely at the disposal of the Government.

FRANCE AND EUROPE.

Napoleon III. and Europe in 1867—Semi-Official Exposition.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 14—Evening.

Subjoined is a translation of the pamphlet bearing the above title, believed to proceed from a semi-official source:

I.

"It would be useless and even dangerous to desire to disguise from ourselves that Europe is at present passing through one of the most serious crises that have occurred since the commencement of this century.

There is hardly any country in Europe that has not its 'question.' There are the Polish question, the Eastern question in Turkey, the question of Dualism and Federalism in Austria, the North Schleswig question in Denmark, the question of Germany on this and the other side of the Main, the question of Fenianism in England, the question of Rome, planted upon the banks of the Tiber, but filling with its expectation and the eventualities that may issue from its solution all the Catholic peoples, and even, in our sense, all the civilized countries in both hemispheres.

All these 'questions,' brought forward more or less imperiously by events, demand solutions, some of which cannot be allowed to wait long without increasing the uneasiness which keeps Europe breathless, and even without causing it to pass, at more than one point, from the abstract order of ideas to the positive order of facts. Thus the majority of these questions, the solution of which Europe demands, can only—within possible limits—be settled by France, or at least with her large and efficacious coöperation.

Our patriotism does not mislead us to the point of believing that France is able or ought, singly, either by her diplomacy or her arms, to cut asunder all those formidable difficulties engendered by the struggle between an European order upon the point of disappearing, and a new order upon the point of arising. Far be from us the pretension of desiring alone to govern Europe, and to take upon ourselves the responsibility of her future destinies; but far be also from us all pusillanimity which would lead us to misconceive the important part Providence has assigned to us in the progressive march of universal history.

We believe, then, that France is destined by Providence to pronounce at this moment one of those solemn words which put an end to uncertainty, fix the definitive value of the past, gives its proper form to the present, and clear up the paths of the future.

This word, which the whole world expects of us—this word, which we alone are in a position to pronounce with complete efficacy—this word is 'Peace.'

But what peace, and upon what conditions?

II.

The only peace France can desire for herself and the world is a glorious peace, born of the legitimate aspirations of satisfied nations, as well as of the complete security of reassured Governments. This peace rests upon a complete national and international political programme, and is supported by the following principles:

1. Frank, complete and sympathetic acceptance of the facts accomplished or in the course of being accomplished in Germany in all that relates to its internal organization.

2. Conscientious execution of the Convention of Sept. 15, or the formation of an equivalent guarantee.

3. Progressive development of the liberal ideas contained in the letter of the 19th of January, 1867.

We shall show in detail, though very succinctly, the immense extent of this political programme, which reconciles the democratic aspirations of our age with the wisely conservative ideas of nearly the whole of our nation, and we might add, of Europe. We shall demonstrate that this policy, at once liberal and conservative, pacific and generous, is equally suited to reassure Europe and to content France. We shall endeavor to set forth that this programme realises for many years peace in honor, victory without combat, the solution of the pending difficulties. Animated by a profound conviction, we hope to prove that this policy is good policy, that which patriotism ordains to advise, which responsibility necessitates to proclaim, and to proclaim loudly, in such a manner that there may not remain in any impartial and serious mind the slightest doubt as to the intentions of France, and as to the approaching future she prepares for herself, for Europe, and for humanity.

III.

Germany is made. The Northern Confederation, the Customs' treaties and military conventions between Prussia and the South German States, the tendencies of the deliberative assemblies, the intentions of the Cabinet of Berlin, and the manifest aspirations of the immense majority of the German people—all these symptoms and facts compel every impartial mind to agree to the exactitude of this affirmation—Germany is made.

The Main, already passed by the unity of commercial interests and military command, is nothing but an imaginary frontier. From the promontories of Schleswig to the mountains of the Tyrol, and possibly beyond, from the bridge of Kehl to the confines of the Grand Duchy of Posen, there exists a people with a common nationality, interests, forces, and language. Unity exists in its most decisive and most substantial shape. If we behold elsewhere the name without the fact, there we see the fact without the name. The slightest aggression from without would suffice to create one of those floods which disappoint all calculations, and carry away all the barriers that conventionality, skill, forcible power, and events destined to be accomplished. Yes, Germany is made, and the slightest breath may suffice to raise the wave which will place the sovereign crown of Germany upon the forehead of the chief of the house of Hohenzollern.

IV.

The narrow limits we have traced out for ourselves do not permit us to trace out the slow formation of the unity accomplished, or in the course of being accomplished. We shall confine ourselves to pointing out that to every attentive spectator the fact of this unity, far from being the fortuitous result of spontaneous events, which more far-sighted skill might have frustrated, is, upon the contrary, the necessary, organic, inevitable development of secular causes, and, let us not hesitate to aver, of noble and legitimate aspirations.

It is intelligible that superficial or systematically hostile glances see in the battle of Sadowa the sole cause of German unity; but to us who know the past of the German nation, the tendencies of its genius, the spirit of its schools, the dreams of its youth, the songs of its poets, the breath of its literature, and, lastly, the daily and practical requirements and its material interests—to those who are acquainted with all this collection of facts and memories, the battle of Sadowa was nothing but the bloody delivery of a people, new-born, it may be admitted, but conceived and formed long since in the mysterious womb of the past, and finally brought into the world into the daylight of history at the prophetic hour of its completed formation.

It is certain, or at least probable, that this formation might have been retarded, but it is also certain that it could not have been prevented. For if, upon the one hand, facts engender events, events, upon the other hand, predispose facts; and intemperate interference, which tries to delay what must be accomplished, often serves only to change into explosion or catastrophe what might, according to the normal course of things, be developed and effected, if not without shocks, at least without one of those earthquakes which shake the bases of European order, and hold in suspense for an indefinite period the destinies of people and the fate of crowns.

V.

Germany is made, and the causes that have formed her are familiar, secular—we would willingly say invincible, if we did not desire to hold aloof from every figure of strife or aggression.

But this Germany in process of formation, of unification upon our very frontier, is she a threat to us, or a danger?

Does there exist a duty, or indeed a right, that obliges or authorizes us to interfere in this solemn drama of the formation of a great people upon our frontier?

Let us plainly put the double question contained in the problem whose solution weighs so anxiously upon the world. Ought France to prevent Germany from becoming united? Can France prevent Germany from becoming united?

To this two-fold question thus plainly put we reply without hesitation, 'No.' France ought not; France cannot. Let us hasten to add that when we say France cannot oppose herself to the internal formation of the German nationality, we do not assuredly intend to speak of physical and material want of power. We wish to say that France cannot do so because she ought not. She cannot because she must not be false to her democratic and liberal mission. She ought not and she cannot, lastly, because she must not make what is illogical and unjust the pivot of her policy.

VI.

France ought not to interfere with the internal affairs of Germany.

France—it is permitted to our patriotism to render her this testimony—France, and more especially the France of the last eighty years, is in Europe the highest expression of those two magical words to which belong in the future, and even already at present, the empire of the world—Democracy and Liberalism.

Democracy—*i. e.*, the incessant effort to associate the greatest possible number of men in intellectual and moral life, and through it, in a wise participation in the management of public affairs.

Liberalism (liberty put in practice)—*i. e.*, harmonious agreement between institutions and morals, an habitual tendency among all the depositaries of power to substitute persuasion for force, tolerance for coercion, good will for menacing proceedings—in short, a system that loudly proclaims in laws and acts the sovereignty of public opinion, and thereby renders constant and solemn homage to this truth, which is the basis of every Democratic State and every free society—viz., that governments are created for and by the people, and not the people that are made for the government. These two political dogmas of modern society—democracy and liberty—have been proclaimed, propagated, protected and developed by France. She has lastly given them a supreme and irrevocable consecration in one of the most prodigious of political facts—in that of a monarchy issuing from universal suffrage, and marching with it for fifteen years in daily more intimate accord. But such a post imposes duties as great as itself. Under penalty of proving untrue to what constitutes our power and our greatness, we can in no way repulse democracy by force and annihilate liberty by violence. Nothing certainly compels us to make ourselves their armed champions wherever they may be threatened. But everything forbids our combatting them when they tend to raise brows crowned with youth and a future upon the ruins of a condemned past. It suited us to lend the aid of our arms to their resurrection beyond the Alps, but it would not be fitting for us to turn our efforts beyond the Rhine against the ideas we have caused to triumph on the other side of the mountains. France, which, without directly desiring to do so, has so powerfully contributed to the unification of Germany, for beyond the Alps, as beyond the Rhine, she recognizes, respects and salutes with her most ardent sympathies the word nationality.

VII.

The philosophy of history shows with the clearest evidence that certain ideas prevail at certain epochs with a sort of inevitable fatality.

One of the ideas which has most impassioned and still most impassions our age, is the idea of association.

In the commercial sphere it has created credit societies, substituting collective for individual force. In the economical sphere it has created coöperative societies resting upon the principle of mutuality. In the more extended circle of international relations, this tendency to association has given birth to treaties of commerce which, instead of severing two countries by the close struggle of opposed interests, unites them by the fertile principle of free and mutual competition.

Lastly, this magic breath which urges on to unity displays itself in its loftiest expression in political life, properly so called. There it tends to eliminate the breaking up into small States, and calls forth, as one of the great realities, a future, yet impossible to define, is destined to see accomplished, great agglomerations by force of their nationality, *i. e.*, by the force of a certain homogeneousness resulting at once from the origin of the language, from history, from religious ties, and lastly from palpable and practicable interest.

The lamentable events of Poland were a supreme protest against force endeavoring to suppress this powerful breath of a nationality. The unification of Italy (a unification, we believe, durable if Italy, assisting our policy of appeasement and the conciliation respects the temporal Papacy) is born of the same breath. Roumania is its creation; dualism in Austria is its invincible affirmation by the Hungarian people.

Lastly, the facts accomplished, or in course of accomplishment in Germany, are its most powerful expression. And as they produce themselves in the latter country upon the largest scale, in the midst of the most civilized and patiently persevering people in the centre of Europe, and in a geographical and political position in the first rank, they authorize us to affirm that the accession to European public life of the German peoples, constitutes one of the greatest facts, and, perhaps, the capital fact of the second half of the nineteenth century.

VIII.

France must not, under the penalty of proving false to the principles that constitute her greatness and her strength in the world, interfere in the internal affairs of Germany.

We add that what she must not do, she cannot do either, because the violation of these principles would be at the same time a serious imprudence.

Yes, that which would be unjust in right, would be at the same time signally maladroit in fact. We are about to prove this.

IX.

France has a military past which authorizes her in saying, without boast, that where her honor or her legitimate interest is engaged she has accustomed the world to recognize in her but one policy—the policy of victory.

But when neither her honor nor her interest is at stake the very greatness of her past, which is to her a splendid present, imposes upon her the duty of not disturbing the peace of the world upon questions of self-love, or, let us say the word, of vanity.

Further, it is seriously incumbent upon those who hold in their hands to a large extent those most precious treasures, the gold and the blood of France, never to touch this two-fold wealth of the country, not to spend a sou, not to shed a drop of the blood of France without previously and conscientiously asking themselves if her honor and her interests are in question, and without being able so testify before all the world that it is for a just cause and with the well-founded hope of not causing blood to flow in vain, that the country is asked for its wealth and its children, of whom it must be more careful the less it feels inclined to yield them up.

What, then, would be the probable and almost certain consequence of an interference of France in the internal affairs of Germany? We reply:

1. The whole of Germany, not only from the Rhine to the Main to the Inn, and from the Inn to the Danube, Northern Germany, and Southern Germany, up to the frontiers of the Empire of Austria, and, perhaps, nay even probably, Germany beyond those frontiers, on foot for a just cause, and further (this eventuality must also be considered) in the second rank, Russia, which would not probably allow to pass without profiting thereby so favorable an opportunity for having the treaty of 1856 torn up by the hands of Central Europe.

2. The abandonment of the temporal Papacy to the Garibaldian demagogues, in order to purchase the neutrality of a Government whose active support would be in any case of very slight use to us, but whose hostility might neutralize a portion of our forces.

Such would be the situation an interference, as unjust as imprudent, in the internal affairs of Germany would create for France.

X.

Ardent spirits, more impatient than reflecting, might object to us that France has already more than once never stopped to count her enemies—a fact which has not prevented her having some time afterward several more victories in her military annals, rich enough, nevertheless, not to stand in need of further great anniversaries.

This is our reply to the impatient: Like you, we believe that even in the midst of the greatest dangers France would astonish the world, and succeed in conquering and triumphing where perhaps every other nation in Europe would succumb. But, to say truth, we apprehend for our country in such a contingency a victory quite as much as a defeat. It is essential that France and the world should know that in a war between France and Germany—a war undertaken to defeat or prevent the unification of the German nation, a war where the cause of the struggle would be as deeply rooted in the minds of a tenacious and patient people as is the idea of unity at this moment in the heart of the German nation—in such a war one battle and ten battles gained or lost would never bring about anything but ruses, falsely called treaties of peace. The imprudent hand that should desire to prevent Germany from remaining or becoming a nation would kindle a war totally destined to ravage Europe for an incalculable period by, so to speak, periodical hectacombs. Let the arbiters of the destinies of Germany also reflect upon this. Many generations yet unborn would only appear upon this earth to be, when arrived at adolescence, mown down upon the plains of Belgium, the Palatinate, or Westphalia. What a harvest for Death would there be in these innumerable battalions, representing the gigantic shock of two great nations in arms, making generous victims pay for the fatal error of a few!

XI.

But may there not exist in France a powerful and warlike public opinion, which, considering itself hurt, bruised in its patriotism, would implore upon the Imperial Government a kind of moral obligation to satisfy it, even at the price of a political fault?

We will answer peremptorily, 'No.'

The immense majority of the nation will bless the Chief of France for giving to the country not only a peace which in no way offends our honor, but further and above all the certainty of that peace.

France, though, as ever, ready for war, has at this moment a sincere desire to preserve peace.

Everything here below participates in the instability of the human mind. The necessity in which the country has been frequently placed in recent years of drawing the sword from the scabbard has given it now a disgust for agitation which should not arise from absolute duty, clearly marked out and universally recognized. There is no doubt that a long era of peace would create a contrary current. If these circumstances obliged a young and brave Prince to make that appeal to a nation as eager for action as it is now for repose, the public mind would be prepared for it in such a manner that nothing but altogether inconsiderate audacity could desire to force France to lay her hand upon the hilt of her sword.

There exists, we are aware, among us a small minority which might blame the pacific tendencies of the Government. This minority is composed in part of turbulent and unreflecting spirits, who confound vanity with dignity, bravado with courage, the love of adventure with the wish of the country. The remainder is made up of those who blame and always will blame everything at all times.

It may be clever to affect wounded patriotism, in order to push into foolish enterprises a Government one would like to compromise, but which is well known to be too strong and too popular ever to be weakened or shaken by any other blows than those it might have the want of skill to inflict upon itself.

But this Government, thrice issued from the largest popular acclamation that has ever been seen, has neither to apprehend unskilful friends nor systematic adversaries. Supported by the entire nation, whose work it is, it will lead the French people, amid a glorious peace, to a prosperity destined to become more flourishing than ever, because religious conscience will be reassured, and political liberty will animate the whole with its vivifying breath.

XII.

The German people secured against all interference upon our part in its internal affairs is destined to become our most faithful ally. Everything unites and nothing separates us.

Germany having to choose between two powerful neighbors will, once reassured, infallibly turn toward France, whose alliance is in all respects far more natural for her than that of Russia. Thus, a friendly understanding between France, Germany and England is not only the indestructible peace of Europe, but secures the Empire to all the generous ideas of which these three great nations are incontestably, if not the only, at least the most illustrious and most powerful representatives in the universe.

XIII.

It is important to add that this programme, capable of giving to Europe a long era of peace and prosperity, can only become a reality upon three conditions:

1. That the Convention of Sept. 15, or the equivalent we endeavor to substitute for it, shall be rigorously respected, and that thus the Holy Father remains in that full independence indispensable to the exercise of his supreme pastoral charge.

2. That France, satisfied at home, does not aspire to relieve herself abroad from her internal disquietude.

3. Lastly, that Europe, desiring Peace like ourselves, shall give an irresistible and absolute guarantee of the fact at a Congress by acquiescing in universal disarmament.

XIV.

France has just solemnly proved up to what point she intends to make her signature respected.

The energetic yet moderate attitude of the Imperial Government in the midst of the events which have caused bloodshed in the States of the Holy Father must discourage the Garibaldian and cosmopolite for ever, as it must reassure the Catholics and the Holy Father himself.

The future and definite solution of the Roman question can only be demanded by an agreement between all the Powers who are interested in not seeing criminal attempts perhaps periodically renewed, preceded and followed by agitation as prejudicial to the peace of consciences as to the prosperous march of material interests.

The Convention of the 15th of September is not a last halting-place toward the complete absorption of the temporal Papacy by united Italy. It is an impassable barrier placed between the temporal Power and its assailants by the evident necessity of things, the secular logic of facts, and, lastly, by the energetic will of the Emperor NAPOLEON III.

We are not unaware that the passions which have just brought about bloodshed in Italy had promised themselves a complete triumph. The men who have so audaciously violated the laws of their own country have imagined that because, owing to events impossible and useless to recapitulate, the revolutionary flood had succeeded in attaining a certain height, and in advancing up to a certain limit, it would be allowed to rise higher, to advance further, and, lastly, to cover and carry away all things.

But this flood has just encountered, and will always continue, if need be, to encounter, a strong bulwark raised by a hand which some call chance, others Providence, but which is, in reality, the action of a wise policy, carrying out—consciously or unconsciously—the will of God.

XV.

France, reassured as to the fate of the Papacy, turns her glance back upon herself.

The country desires the liberal and complete execution of the letter of the 19th of January. The reforms it contains will not deprive the Imperial Government of one of its old friends, and will give it numerous adherents in the ranks of that young and ardent generation which is free from all ties toward the Governments which preceded the popular votes of 1863.

NAPOLEON III. does not disguise from himself that it is this generation which must one day aid NAPOLEON IV. to become a great Prince, reigning over a great nation.

The letter of Jan. 19, 1867, is a considerable step toward a system which will find nothing to envy in any country of both hemispheres. Nothing hinders us from believing, and everything leads us to hope that this step, which is not the first, will also not be the last. It is to the wisdom of the country, the moderation of the Press, the appeasement of hostile and anti-dynastic passions; and, lastly, to the loyal assistance of all honest minds that it must now appertain to ripen the harvest which a patient but sincere will has sown in advance in the field of the future. Yes, this harvest has all along germinated in the heart of a Prince who has been taught in the great school of adversity.

This harvest ripens daily. The desire of a father, who regards his son and France with the same affection, calls for its maturity, a powerful breath—the mixture of authority and of liberty—prophesies its complete arrival.

In that hour will be sealed more indestructibly than ever the already invulnerable pact between the dynasty of the Napoleons and France, between Imperial France and liberty throughout the world.

XVI.

Satisfied at home, sympathizing in the development of the great German nation, an ever-vigilant guardian of the Papacy, France may now give Europe a long era of peace.

But, in order that this peace should not be an armed peace more fatal than war, it is necessary for Europe to join the pacific views of France, and for a general disarmament to give the world a manifest pledge of universal appeasement.

Four years ago the chief of the French nation made an appeal to the world to remove by a loyal discussion those causes of dissension which have since caused the flow of torrents of blood.

What sensible mind does not now admit that it would have been better for Europe if that appeal had been heard?

It is the property of a patient mind not to abandon a great design because circumstances were not favorable to its execution at first.

Perhaps in 1867, Europe, taught in the school of misfortune and wearied by so much fruitless agitation, eager for peace, may be happy to hear the same voice again say to her now, "It is necessary that I should be listened to, for I speak in the name of France!" *

* Speech at the opening of the Session, November, 1863.

CITY REFORM.

Mayor Opdyke's Report in the Constitutional Convention on City Government.

On the 20th of November Ex-Mayor OPDYKE, on behalf of the minority of the Committee on Cities reported an article of the Constitution, relating to the government of cities, the nature of which is explained and vindicated by the following explanations:

The article here submitted coincides, in many of its leading provisions, with the article reported by the majority of the Committee. Like that, its chief purpose is to confer on cities enlarged powers of local government; but it embraces important limitations and safeguards that are not to be found in the majority report.

Unless our theory of Government is grounded in error, there can be no doubt of the propriety of placing local interests under the control of local authorities. The theory teaches that all communities are capable of self-government, and that, under the guidance of personal interest and superior knowledge, they will act in relation to local questions affecting themselves with more intelligence and vigilance than can be expected from those who do not possess such interest and knowledge. Our complex system of government is founded on this theory. Its marked features of decentralization are specially designed to secure to States, and to political divisions of States, the right of absolute control over their own local interests. Thus the Constitution of the United States limits the sphere of the General Government to matters affecting national interests; and, while it takes from the separate States all authority within that sphere, it leaves to them supreme political power within their own respective boundaries. The constitutions of the several States are framed on the same theory, though they adhere less strictly than the Federal Constitution to the principle of decentralization; for while they recognize counties, towns, cities and villages as political divisions of the State, intended for purposes of local self-government, they leave to the State Legislatures almost unlimited powers of control over all local interests. In our own State these powers are exercised to an alarming extent. Each succeeding year they produce a larger and larger progeny of special enactments relating to the interests of localities, until we find our session laws of the present year filling upwards of two thousand octavo pages. Reason and experience teach us that most of these special laws would be more wisely enacted by local authorities chosen by the electors of the political districts they respectively affect.

For these reasons it is believed that the rights of self-government, now vested in cities, may be safely and usefully enlarged. On this point there was little diversity of opinion in the Committee; but the members differed widely in regard to the extent to which it would be safe to ordain this policy in the organic law. The majority propose to ordain it in all its plenitude, by vesting in cities the absolute right of self-government. The undersigned concur in the policy, but propose limitations and safeguards, without which they believe its adoption would be fraught with imminent peril, especially to the City of New-York.

The chief points of difference between the article they submit and that of the majority of the Committee are these:

1. The majority vest in Mayors absolute executive power, and make their term of office three years. The undersigned make their term of office one year, and limit their executive power by requiring the consent of the Board of Aldermen in the appointment and removal of heads of departments. The majority clothe them with almost despotic power, and permit them to wield it for three years. If it be necessary to efficient administration to confer on Mayors such unusual power, why put them beyond the reach of public opinion for so long a term? It is contrary to our practice hitherto, and cannot be free from danger. A bad man, thus armed for three years with unlimited executive power in the commercial metropolis, might inflict irreparable injury on the rights and interests, not merely of the City, but of the whole State. Why not make his term of office one year, and thus hold him in wholesome fear of the people? The undersigned suggest this limitation; and in view of other provisions recommended by them, which will be noticed presently, they have deemed it best to make the power of the Mayor less absolute than the majority propose.

2. The article of the majority confers on cities absolute powers of self-government, and prohibits the Legislature of the State from all interference therewith, except through general laws designed to carry out and enforce this transfer from the State to municipalities; and it forbids the passage of all laws applicable to what are known as metropolitan districts. The undersigned would make this transfer of power, and these restrictions on the Legislature, less sweeping. They propose to leave with the State Government its present unrestrained prerogative over the police force, and over the sanitary and commercial interests of the people. They believe this to be best for all the cities of the State; and, as relates to the City of New-York and its surroundings, they feel that its safety absolutely demands the retention of these powers by the State. The approach to the metropolis of epidemics and contagious diseases cannot be met successfully by a Board of Health unless its hygienic authority be extended to its environs and embraces a large area like that of the present metropolitan sanitary district. Nor can the police force of the metropolis perform its functions of preserving order and arresting offenders with entire success unless its authority and its force extend to the surroundings of the City. But the undersigned deem it still more essential to the interests of the City of New York that this force should be governed by the State, and not by the local authorities. When under the control of the latter, experience has shown that it is liable to be diverted from its true office, and to be made an instrument in the hands of designing men for the promotion of personal or partisan interests. With the power of appointing and removing this force vested solely in the Mayor, as the majority propose, it would be likely to soon degenerate into a personal and political body-guard of that officer. Under State control, it has not been found liable to this subversion of its true functions. From the time the State first assumed that duty until now, the Police force has been true to the interests of the City and creditable to the State. It is a proper adjunct to the criminal jurisprudence of the State, and a valuable aid to its military forces in quelling domestic order. For these reasons the undersigned regard this proposition of the majority as alike impolitic and dangerous. They believe its adoption would subject the City of New-York to the danger of riot and disorder at every period of great political excitement, and perhaps at every recurring election.

Commerce is the paramount interest of this State. Its chief mart or centre is at the metropolis, whence its ramifications extend not only to every portion of this State, but to every portion of the United States. All its parts are connected by a chain of inter-dependence. Consequently, any legislation of the City of New-York affecting commerce in that City would affect it throughout the State and the Union. For this reason alone the State should reserve to itself the power of controlling all legislation affecting the commercial interests of its citizens.

3. The majority of the Committee, after providing for the transfer of all power appertaining to the government of cities from the State to the cities themselves, vests that power in the whole body of their respective electors. The undersigned propose to exclude the cities of New-York and Brooklyn from this provision. They provide that the Boards of Aldermen and the chief financial officers of these two cities shall be chosen by such of the electors thereof as shall have paid, individually, during the year preceding the election, a tax on property officially valued at not less than $1,000.

It will be seen that the difference here between the two articles is radical and vital. That of the majority place the government of New-York and Brooklyn, as it does the government of all other cities of the State, wholly in charge of officials chosen by the entire voting population; that of the undersigned places a part of the governmental power of these two cities in charge of officials chosen by tax-paying voters. Under the plan they submit, no important measures can be adopted without the assent of both classes of officials. The sanction of the Boards of Aldermen, chosen by taxpayers, will be necessary to the legal efficacy of any legislative act and every important executive appointment, while the finances will be in charge of officers chosen by the same class of electors. The Mayor and the Boards of Assistant Aldermen, representing the whole body of electors, will possess like power of restraining the action of the Boards of Aldermen. The result will be an equipoise of power between the officials representing the two classes of electors, which will enable either class of officials to arrest all improper acts or measures projected by the other. If this system of reciprocal checks result in occasional inaction, it could only be for short periods, as the people would promptly apply the corrective by dismissing from office those in fault. In the meantime no unwise or corrupt measure could be consummated.

It will be urged that a property qualification for voters is contrary to public sentiment; that property confers no political knowledge, and that the requirement of such a qualification is unjust to those who do not happen to possess it. The undersigned are not advocates of this restriction of the franchise where its exercise relates to mat-

ters purely political. In all such cases they believe it to be as ungrounded in reason as it is unjust in principle. But municipal Governments do not properly belong to this class, because their chief duty consists in the supervision and preservation of property. They have no political functions that extend beyond their own limits, nor is it proposed to give them any authority beyond what relates to the local interests of their own residents. The qualifications required of their magistracy are integrity of character and business capacity. No political knowledge other than that which relates to the social wants and interests of their own people is needed. A magistracy for the performance of such duties will be best chosen by those who have proved, by their acquisition and preservation of property, that they themselves, in some degree, possess the requisite qualifications for administering the municipal government.

But there are special reasons for applying this limitation of the elective franchise in the government of the City of New-York. Upward of three-fifths of her voters are foreign born. Many of these are men of intelligence and integrity, well qualified to share in the admiration of government. But a much larger number are without such qualifications. Many of them, when they land on our shores, have no practical knowledge of public affairs, having been reared under Governments which excluded them from the right of suffrage and from all other participation in the functions of government; and many of this class are too idle and thriftless to learn their duty as citizens, or to put forth the requisite efforts to elevate their own social condition. These, added to similar classes of the native born, which always abound in large cities, constitute such a preponderance of the element in the voting population of New-York, that it would seem to be suicidal to commit the important interest of that City to their unrestrained control. No person of intelligence, who has carefully observed the workings of the local government of the metropolis, under the present extension of the election franchise, can doubt that the future welfare of that City would be put in great peril by placing all its local interests under the absolute control of officials chosen by the whole body of its electors. Inefficiency, lavish expenditure, corruption and diminished security of life and prosperity, it is to be feared, would be the unavoidable results. It will be urged, perhaps, that those without property are injured in the same degree as tax-payers by bad government, inasmuch as they are compelled to share in all its evil consequences, including the payment of excessive taxes, of which they indirectly contribute their share. This is unquestionably true, but the misfortune is that many of them are either ignorant of the fact or too heedless of the consequences to unite in efforts to improve the character of the City Government. Many of this class are incapable of governing themselves, or of providing for their individual welfare. How improper, therefore, to place the welfare of the City in their keeping.

Unless the gift of self-government to that City be qualified by limitations and safeguards of the character here indicated, the undersigned will feel constrained to oppose the proposition. They feel that the change, as proposed by the majority of the Committee, instead of giving to the metropolis a better government, would be liable to so deteriorate its character as to render it intolerable. Anomalous and expensive as is the present disjointed government of that City, consisting in part of local authorities and in part of numerous State Commissions, they believe it to be much better and safer than the plan proposed by the majority of the Committee. It must be conceded that these State Commissions constitute the better part of that Government. There is scarce one of them all that is not administered with ability and fidelity to the public interests. The management of the Central Park, by a Commission emanating from the State, receives general commendation. The Board is justly regarded as a model in administrative ability and fidelity. The other State Commissions, consisting of the Boards of Police, Tax, Health, Croton Aqueduct and Fire Commissioners, are entitled to similar commendation. Their respective duties are perhaps more difficult of performance, and more liable to collision with private interests and opinions, and hence more likely to elicit criticism; but the candid of all parties must admit that each of them is administered with fidelity and good judgment. Any one familiar with the administrative departments which some of them superseded, must concede that the change has been salutary.

For these reasons the undersigned consider it impolitic to abolish the State Commissions, and to transfer to the local authorities the powers now vested in them, unless accompanied by the change they propose in the mode of choosing the latter. With that change, and under the other provisions of the articles they submit they would regard this transfer of power as sound in policy, and in all respects judicious. They believe it to be the best means of securing good government to the metropolis. It would give it a compact, symmetrical government, with an executive power concentrated in a single head, which would produce a unity of purpose and action that cannot be hoped for under the present system of independent departments emanating from two distinct sources of power. The mode in which it is proposed to choose its magistracy would insure the representation of all classes and interests, and it is believed it could not fail to secure much higher official capacity and fidelity than can be obtained by the present mode. And, finally, it will give to that City the right of control over its own local interests—a right which should be conceded to every political division of the State and nation, if we would adhere to the true principle of self-government; for there can be no doubt that all political communities, whether large or small, will manage their own immediate affairs with better knowledge and more vigilance than can be hoped for when left to the management of others. (Signed,) GEORGE OPDYKE,
S. D. HAND,
S. W. FULLERTON.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

RECEIVERS OF NATIONAL BANKS—JURISDICTION—COMPROMISING DEBTS.

In the matter of the Petition of F. A. Platt, Receiver of the Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank for Authority to Compromise a Doubtful Debt.—In this case the Receiver applied for leave to compromise a debt on a petition setting forth the circumstances. The National Banking Act provides that the Receiver may compromise doubtful debts "on the order of a Court of competent jurisdiction." The question arose whether this Court was a Court of competent jurisdiction. The Court after consideration decided that it had jurisdiction, and ordered the matter to be referred to a Commissioner to take proof of the facts in the case, with his opinion thereon.

BANKRUPTCY—POOR DEBTOR.

In the matter of Justus S. Redfield.—In this case the bankrupt applied, under General Order No. 30, upon an affidavit that he had no means for an order that the fees and costs should not exceed the amount of the deposit.

The Court held that on similar applications the order should only be made on the personal examination of the bankrupt as to his means.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

WHO IS AN INFORMER?

The United States vs. 100 *barrels of whisky and other property.*—This was a question as to who was entitled to the informer's share in the proceeds of the property which was forfeited for violation of the Internal Revenue Law. It came up by exception to the report of a Commissioner, to whom it had been referred to ascertain the facts, with his opinion therein.

There were three parties claiming to be entitled to the whole of the informer's share, A. B. Clarke, Henry J. Trimble and William Richards. The testimony showed that Clarke being advised that whisky was being taken from the distillery, No. 48 Broadway, without payment of tax, went to the District-Attorney and stated the facts without naming any place. The District-Attorney told him to get affidavits, and he drew an affidavit which was sworn to by Trimble, who had been employed in the distillery and discharged, and which he gave to the District-Attorney, in which affidavit certain specified causes of forfeiture were set forth. This affidavit was made Nov. 9, 1866. On Nov. 15, Trimble made another affidavit entirely contradicting his first one, stating that he had been discharged from the distillery for drunkenness, and while still drunk told Clarke the story to which he had sworn in his first affidavit; that he was drunk when he swore to it, and that he knew of no reason why any complaint should be made against the distillery, or of any violation of law there. This affidavit was presented to the authorities, together with three other affidavits, one being made by Trimble's father, and one by his brother, stating that he was a habitual drunkard, and not to be believed on oath, and had offered for money to withdraw the charge in his first affidavit. The property was seized on Nov. 28, and the libel filed. In December, Richards, who is a revenue agent, residing in Washington, was directed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to advise with the District-Attorney about this case, he having spoken of the case as a doubtful one. The affidavits were all submitted to him, and he went to the distillery, and, on examination, discovered other causes of forfeiture than those specified in Trimble's affidavit, which he reported to the District-Attorney, and they came to the conclusion that the property could be condemned. After this the claimant of the property consented to the forfeiture. The words of the 179th section of the act of June 30, 1864, amended by the act of July 13, 1866, are that the share shall be given to the person "who shall first inform of the cause, matter or thing whereby such fine, penalty or forfeiture shall have been incurred."

The Commissioner reported that Clarke was entitled to the whole of the informer's share, and Richards excepted to the report.

Held by the Court—That the report of the Commissioner proceeds upon an erroneous view of the statute. The informer's share is not given to the person who first gives information on which property is seized, but to the person who first informs of the cause, matter or thing whereby the forfeiture is incurred; that on the facts in this case Trimble's affidavit must be held to have been false, and to have contained no cause of forfeiture, and therefore Clarke did not give information of any of the causes of forfeiture, but that Richards did give such information, and therefore is held to be the informer and entitled to the informer's share; that as between Clarke and Trimble, inasmuch as Clarke gave no place when he first saw the District-Attorney, and when he came the second time only filed Trimble's affidavit, Trimble was the first person who informed, if that affidavit contained the statement of anything whereby the forfeiture was incurred.

Referred back to the Commissioner, with leave to either party to put in further proofs.

For Clarke, Mr. Brown; for Richards, District-Attorney Courtney.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—NOV. 27.

Before Judge E. D. Smith.

DRAFT ON A PARTICULAR FUND—WHEN THE DRAWER IS LIABLE.

Kenny vs. *Hinds.*—This was an action brought against the drawer to recover the amount due upon a draft, drawn upon a particular fund in which the drawer had an interest, as follows:

ROCHESTER, Feb. 28, 1861.

Charles H. Stewart, Esq., Counsellor at Law, New-York:

Please pay Jacob Hinds, or order, $400 from the proceeds of Leonard & Ives' bond, and charge the same to the account of Yours, &c.,

ADIN J. HINDS.

The pleadings showed that the draft was given on an indebtedness existing between the payee and the drawer, and that the fund has failed after its acceptance by Stewart "to be paid from said proceeds." An action was commenced to recover the amount due on the bond of Leonard & Ives; but the Court had held at Special Term that there could be no recovery, and the judgment was affirmed at General Term. The plaintiff to whom the draft had been transferred, claimed that the decision was conclusive as to the failure of the proceeds from the Leonard & Ives bond, and that he was entitled to recover the amount due by the drawer at the time of giving the draft, and that the draft was evidence of so much indebtedness of the drawee to the payee. The defendant claimed there could be no recovery except from the particular fund, or in an action against Stewart, the acceptor; that the drawee was not liable for the original debt as the draft was drawn on and received payable from the proceeds of a particular fund. Citing 7 Greenleaf, R. (Maine) 126 and 14, Bart., 179. The Court held that the entire failure of the particular fund entitled the plaintiff to recover the debt due at the time the draft was drawn, and that the draft was evidence of the amount due, and ordered judgment for the plaintiff.

Mr. P. Cronin, for plaintiff; Mr. P. M. Griffing, for defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—

Nov. 26.

Before Judge Brady.

RIGHTS OF MEMBERS SUSPENDED FROM THE OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS TO ENTER THE "LONG ROOM."

Cumberland G. White vs. *J. L. Brownell, President, &c., and Geo. W. McLean and others.*—This was a motion on the part of the defendant, McLean, to open a default and put in an answer. The plaintiff, White, it will be recollected, obtained an injunction against the Open Board of Brokers, restraining them from excluding him from the Board. This injunction was dissolved by Judge VAN VORST in an opinion published in the TIMES last week. At the same time the injunction was obtained against the Open Board, a similar injunction was also obtained against the defendant, McLean, restraining him from excluding the plaintiff, White, from what is known as the "Long Room." McLean put in no answer, but let the injunction become permanent by default. He now seeks to open this default and be allowed to put in an answer for the purpose of getting a dissolution of the injunction against him. It seems that although the "Long Room" is owned by the members of the "Open Board," yet Mr. McLean's contract with the "Open Board," who lease their room of him, is such that he is obliged to exclude any person suspended from the "Open Board" from the use of the "Long Room" as well. The counsel for Mr. White claimed that the contract with the "Open Board" does not apply to persons who have already obtained the use of the "Long Room" by payment of the customary fee, as was the case with plaintiff, White, but only to new applicants, and that therefore no contract of McLean is violated by permitting plaintiff to continue to use the "Long Room." But whether this be so or not, he insisted that McLean had no right to violate a contract made with plaintiff in order to escape the violation of another contract made with somebody else. He claimed that the movement was instigated by Gurm, Martin & Co., who, after having driven plaintiff from the "Open Board," were now desirous of driving him from every other place where he could transact his business.

In reply to, this Mr. McLean's counsel said "he could go to the curb-stone where he belonged."

The case was argued on Tuesday, and yesterday Judge BRADY rendered a decision granting the motion to open the default, so far as to allow defendant to put in an answer—the motion to dissolve the injunction now standing against him to be made and argued hereafter.

W. B. Martin for plaintiff White; Geo. C. Barrett for McLean.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II—

Nov. 26.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES AGAINST A CITY RAILROAD.

Thomas L. Davis vs. *The Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company.*—This is an action to recover damages for injuries received by Frederick J. Thwing, a boy thirteen years of age, on the 2d of September, 1865, through the alleged negligence of defendants. The boy hailed one of defendants' cars in Broadway, near —— street, and, the car having stopped, he attempted to get on the rear platform, but before he had got a firm footing the conductor rang the bell and the car started, throwing the boy on the pavement. In the fall the boy struck on his head, fracturing his skull and causing a permanent injury to the brain, from which his physician testified he could never recover. The defence is a general denial. The plaintiff is the stepfather of the boy Thwing, having married his mother in 1867. At the outset of the trial defendants' counsel moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that a stepfather could not maintain an action in his own name for injuries to a stepson. Numerous authorities, both English and American, were cited on both sides for and against the proposition, and the Court finally decided to deny the motion, remarking that while in his first impression was against the right of action, yet the English authorities, as well as some of the American, were sufficiently in favor of the action to throw a doubt upon the question, and he chose to give the plaintiff in the present action the benefit of that doubt.

The trial is not concluded.

J. M. North and Mr. Bange for plaintiff; Ex-Recorder Smith for defendants.

Part I.—Before Judge McCunn.

In the assault and battery case of Becker *vs.* Degraaf reported yesterday, the jury to-day rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $466.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 26.

By Judge Miller.

Frank Burke *vs.* Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad; order granted to file security for costs. A. J. Mills *vs.* Jno. Burgess; motion to set aside attachment denied with $10 costs of opposing motion. Ernest Lanserne *vs.* F. A. Abbott; motion denied with $10 costs of opposing same.

By Judge Ingraham.

Kate Dickerson *vs.* Louis H. Dickerson; motion granted unless plaintiff serves complaint in five days and pays costs of motion, $10. Rigney *vs.* Talmadge; motion granted on paying Receiver for his services and disbursements. Edwards *vs.* Schaffer; motion granted. Peterlein *vs.* Schmidt; motion granted. Smith *vs.* Thomas; motion granted. Knox *vs.* National Park Bank; motion granted. In the matter of the application of Wm. Cairnes, Jr., &c.; reference ordered. Dryden *vs.* Farmers' Fund Insurance Company; motion granted with $10 costs. Thompson *vs.* Gant; motion denied with $10 costs. Finch *vs.* Camp; motion denied with leave to make a new motion, &c.; costs to abide event. The People ex rel. Reva *vs.* Jno. Kelly; the parties can submit any brief cases in question referred to in two days. Raisbeck *vs.* Van Santon et al.; none of affidavits in motion are sworn to; therefore decline making any order therein. Ross *vs.* Janeway; motion granted on payment of costs to be adjusted by clerk; $10 costs of motion. The People *vs.* Union Paper Collar Company; motion granted. Shriver, Jr., *vs.* Salamon; motion granted. Boney *vs.* Ford; motion granted. Thalmusinger *vs.* Loebenstein; motion granted. Dorisbock *vs.* Mann; motion denied, provided plaintiff admits the payment of taxes to be credited on execution; otherwise it is granted, on payment of costs of judgment and motion.

By Judge Clerke.

Robert O. Colt *vs.* Margaret Shiff; order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 27.

By Judge Barbour.

Joseph C. Jackson *vs.* Jas. M. Clark et al.; motion granted. Catherine Hurley *vs.* Cornelius Barnes; motion granted. Edward K. Alburtis *vs.* David Allerton, et al.; motion granted. Louis Wikinski *vs.* Peter E. Fitzpatrick et al.: motion for a reference granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 27.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Bliss *vs.* Farrell; motion for new trial denied.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

There were no trials at the Court of General Sessions yesterday. John Cooper *alias* Daniel Hurley, tried and convicted of forgery in the third degree, of a check on the Fulton National Bank for the sum of $350, purporting to have been drawn by "K. Coulliard," of No. 107 South-street, and presenting the same at the bank for payment was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.... William Pierce, on plea of guilty of burglary in the third degree, on the premises of Frederick Osterwald, No. 130 Forsyth-street, and stealing wearing apparel, value of $191, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Thomas Ryan and John Hamilton, boys, who pleaded guilty of stealing a firkin of butter, were discharged by the Court, judgment being suspended, their friends present vouching for their good conduct in future.

The Court adjourned until the first Monday in December next.

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioners Acton and Mamerye.

Many cases were tried yesterday, but most of them were devoid of interest. The following are the only ones of note:

A POLICE SQUABBLE.

Officer Joseph O'Brien, of the Sixth Precinct, complained of two comrades named Michael Leahy and Robert D. Reed, for assaulting him, using abusive language toward him in the sleeping-room of the station-house, on the night of the 18th inst. From the statement of O'Brien, it appeared that while patrolling his beat he heard of a disturbance in front of the Sixth Ward Hotel, corner of Duane and Centre streets. He accordingly left his post and hastened to the spot, and saw the defendants endeavoring to separate two drunken men, who were disorderly. He saw that the officers were not sufficiently energetic, and he succeeded in dispersing the crowd. While engaged in so doing he struck a man on the fingers to make him let go his hold of another. Leahy interfered and said, "You have no business to strike that man." O'Brien replied, "I have come here to assist you," to which Leahy responded that his assistance was not required. O'Brien accordingly returned to his post. Subsequently the two officers brought the men who had been disorderly, and left them on his post. He remonstrated with them for this conduct, and said, "If I have to arrest these men I will bring charges against you both." The defendants were much excited, and appeared as if in liquor. When they returned to the Station-house later in the night Leahy said to complainant, "You ——, you did a mean trick in striking that man on the wrist." He replied, "I want to have nothing whatever to say about the matter," whereupon Reed came to the rescue, and both called him foul names. He then said: "Gentlemen, look here. I'll tell you what I think; if you would let liquor alone, you would not talk that way." Both officers then made at him, and Officer Garland interfered for his protection, when Reed shoved him (Garland) out of the way and said: "Dont you interfere." Leahy then went to pull complainant out of bed, whereupon he rose and complained to the Sergeant of their conduct.

The case created considerable interest, and a large number of officers were examined to sustain the charge. The substance of their testimony was that Leahy came to O'Brien's bed and asked him if he had said that he (Leahy) was drunk. O'Brien answered, "I think you were just as full of gin as the men you were trying to arrest." O'Brien went back to his bed, when the defendants attacked him, and in self-defence he was compelled to complain to the Sergeant.

NEGLECT OF DUTY.

Wm. Jones, of the Twenty-first Precinct, was charged by Mr. Rodgers, of No. 335 East Thirty-second-street, with neglect of duty. Mr. Rodgers swore that he had lost a quantity of liquor through a burglary having been committed in his place. A Mr. Campbell told the officer who was on the post that there were burglars in the house, but he took no notice. Patrick Campbell, who resides in the next house, deposed that he saw men go into the hall about 2 o'clock A. M., and the officer came along subsequently and witness asked what time it was; he replied a quarter past two, he then told Jones that some boys had gone into Rodgers' place, and that if Jones went in there he would catch them. The officer merely replied that it was a hard neighborhood, and passed on toward the corner. In defence, the officer stated that he remembered nothing of the kind; not even being on duty at the time. He said that he had made a regular raid on the "rum-sellers" round that locality, and that it was a "put-up job." The young man, (Campbell,) he said, swore falsely.

Mr. Acton reprimanded him for this language. The decision will be rendered next week.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Lott.

STAY OF PROCEEDINGS.

A few days since an action, *Degrevu* vs. *Elmore*, was before the Court in which the plaintiff claimed $9,000 with interest, for loss sustained in consequence of having purchased on the alleged wilfully false representations of the defendant, certain shares in the Mahony Mining Company. The jury found a verdict for $1,600 for the plaintiff. Saturday morning an order was granted to stay further proceedings that Mr. Elmore may, in the meantime, make out a case on which to move for a new trial.

Wilson and Another vs. *Spaulding.*—During the late war among those ordered to be drafted were plaintiffs. Having a substitute, and he not being satisfied they went to the defendant, who agreed to procure substitutes for them. He did so, and for the purpose a sum of $900 was paid down, on the understanding that the bounty money should be paid defendants, so that their ultimate loss would not be more than $150. Defendant Spaulding received the bounty money he claimed it as his own, and denied the existence of any contract by which he should give it up. The jury found a verdict this morning for plaintiffs for $716.

WRONGFUL DETENTION.

Jas. Adkins vs. *George Orfken and Wm. Kelsey.*—This was an action for $60 loss sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the defendants having wrongfully detained from him several articles of iron machinery. The jury found for the defendant.

BROOKLYN COURT OF SESSIONS.

Before Judge Dikeman, Justices Hoyt and Voorhees.

INTERFERING WITH A POLICEMAN.

The People vs. *Horatio Ellison.*—The defendant was indicted for having obstructed Officer Farrel in the discharge of his duty. On the 6th of September last George Ellison, the prisoner's brother, was arrested for drunkenness, and while being carried to jail a crowd collected about them, shouting out that he was not drunk. The officer tore the boy's hold and Ellison walked off. Subsequently he arrested George again, a crowd a second time collected, saying he was not drunk, and while taking him to jail the prisoner, Horatio, held his brother, it was alleged, and prevented Farrel from taking him to jail. This was denied on the part of the defence. The jury acquitted the prisoner.

INDECENT EXPOSURE.

A stout, gray-haired old man, named Mellar, scarcely able to walk, was indicted on a charge of having indecently exposed his person. He was convicted, but the jury having recommended him to mercy, he was fined the very moderate sum of 10 cents. After having vainly searched every available pocket he was unable to find more than 6 cents, and was detained in custody until his attorney agreed to contribute the balance.

MONETARY AFFAIRS

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 27, 1867.

$2,000 U. S. 5s. '71. C..	121	300	Pacific Mail.....	123¾
6,500 U. S. 6s. '81. C..	113¾	400	do.....	123
1,000 U. S. 5s. 5-20s. C. '62.....	107⅞	650	do.....	123⅝
1,100 do..... Small	107⅞	100	do.....	123⅝
2,000 U. S. 5-20s. C. '64	107⅝	10	do.....	123⅝
55,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65.....	106	300	do.....	123⅝
1,000 do.....	105⅝	25	do.....	123⅝
165,500 U. S. 5-20s. C. '65 new.....	107⅞	100	do.....	123⅝
14,000 U. S. 5-20s. C. '67 new iss.....	107⅞	100	do.....	123⅝
18,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. '67 new.....	108	200	W. Fargo & Co.....	63
1,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40s. C..	102½	10	Am. Ex.....	78½
2,000 do.....	102⅝	30	U. S. Ex. Co.....	79
4,000 do..... Small	102⅝	150	Mer. U. Ex.....	62
20,000 Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. new.....	95	100	do.....	63½
2d series.....	105¾	435	do.....	64
23,000 do 3d series..	105¾	150	do.....	64¼
14,000 Tenn. St. 6s. new	61¾	100	do.....	64¼
25,000 do.....	61¾	70	do..... 2d call	64¼
6,000 Tenn 6s. ex-c..	63½	100	Tol., W. & W.....	38½
2,000 do.....	64	430	Mar. & C. 1st P....	17
3,000 Mo. 6s. ex. c.	53½	1550	N. Y. Cen.....	114
1,000 Mo. 6s. Pac. R. Issue.....	95	500	do..... b60	114¾
11,000 Brook. 6s. W. L.	95¾	100	do.....	114¾
70,000 U. S. M. Cer....	33¾	100	do..... b30	114¾
30,000 do.....	26⅝	100	do..... 2d call	114¾
85,600 do.....	26⅝	200	Erie R.....	71⅞
3,000 do.....	25½	400	do.....	71⅝
1,000 Ohio Pri. C....	75	300	Hud. R. R.....	125½
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83.	91	400	do..... b30	96⅝
5,000 Erie 1st M.....	102¾	600	M. S. & N. R.....	67⅞
1,000 Erie 1st M.....	91½	300	Clev. & Pitts. R..	83½
2,000 Gr. W. R. 2d M..	71	600	do..... b30	83⅝
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st..	85⅞	200	do.....	83⅝
6,000 Int. Bond Scrip. Bds.	90	200	do..... 2d call	83⅝
112 Union Bank.....	114	17	Cle., Col & Cin. R.	98¾
8 Continental Bank..	105¾	800	Chi. & N. W. R..	68¾
87 Bk. Nicholas Bk...	1 2	100	do..... 2d call	68¾
20 Am. Ex. Bk.....	93	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf..	67⅞
100 West. Union T....	34	200	do..... b3	67¾
100 do.....	34⅛	1200	do.....	67⅞
400 do.....	34⅛	100	Cleve. & Tol.....	102
400 do.....	34⅛	700	do.....	101¾
175 do.....	34⅛	200	Chic. & R. I.....	96⅞
300 do.....	34	1300	do.....	96⅝
100 do..... 2d call	34	100	Mil. & St. Paul....	42¾
18 Fourth National..	107	100	do.....	42¾
100 Quick. Min. Co....	15⅝	1-0	do.....	42¾
80 Penn. Coal Co.....	170	1100	do.....	42¾
200 Mar. Pref.....	13⅝	300	do.....	42¾
10 Adams Ex. Co.....	79½	1500	Mil. & St. P. Pf..	63¾
80 do.....	79¼	100	do.....	63¾
200 do.....	80	50	N. J. Cen. R.....	119
100 do..... b30	80¾			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000 O. & Miss. Cer...	26¾	200	N. Y. Cen..... b3	113¾
100 Canton Co.....	14⅝	100	do.....	114
2f Am. Ex. Co.....	79	400	Reading R..... b30	98½
200 Adams Ex. Co.....	80	200	do.....	98½
300 do.....	79½	100	Mil. & St. P. R. Pf.	63¾
200 do.....	80	200	P. F. W. & C.....	97¾
100 do..... b10	80	200	Mich. S. & N. I....	83
100 do..... s3	79¾	600	Mich. S. & N. I....	83½
200 Mer. U. Ex.....	63	100	do..... b3	83½
40 do.....	63¼	100	do.....	83½
100 do.....	63⅛	200	Ill. Cen. R.....	130⅝
50 do.....	63⅝	900	Ohio R. I. & P....	98½
20 do.....	63⅝	100	do..... s15	98½
100 do.....	63	200	do..... b3	98½
20 do.....	63	100	do..... b10	98¾
100 Mariposa Pf.....	23¾	100	do..... s30	98¾
360 West. U. Tel.....	33¾	100	do..... b5	98½
500 do.....	33⅞	1100	Chi. & N. W. R..	68¾
100 do..... b10	33⅞	200	do..... b3	68¾
500 do.....	34	100	do..... c	68¾
300 do.....	34⅛	100	do..... b5	68¾
300 Quick. Min. Co....	15⅝	1500	Chi. & N. W. Pf....	67⅞
100 Pacific Mail...ex-d	123¾	400	do..... b3	67¾
200 do.....	123⅝	100	do..... b10	67¾
100 do..... c	123⅝	300	do..... c	67¾
100 do..... b10	124	200	do..... s10	67¾
100 do.....	124	200	do.....	67¾
300 Erie R.....	71⅛	100	do..... s3	67¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., 1867.....	141	5-20 cou. 1865, new iss..	107⅞
6 ₱ cent., 18-8.....	139	5-20 cou., 1867.....	107⅞
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1868....	139	5-20 reg., 1867.....	107⅞
6 ₱ cent. 5-20s, 1861..	112¾	6 ₱ cent., coup., 1871..	121
500 & 1,000, 1861.....	113	5 ₱ cent., coup, 1874..	111⅜
5-20 registered, 1862..	104⅛	10-40 registered, 1874..	103⅜
5-20 coupon, 1862.....	104⅜	7-30 1st series, 1874..	104⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862..	107⅞	7-30 2d series.....	105⅛
5-20 5 0 & 1,000, 1864..	106⅛	7-30 3d series.....	105¼
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	106		

Missouris.....	95	95	
Virginias.....	58½	57⅝	
Tennessee Pref.....	61¼	61¾	
Rock Island.....	96	96⅜	
Fort Wayne.....	97¾	97½	
Ill. Central scrip..	83¾	83⅝	
St. Paul Pref.	61½	63⅜	
Pacific Mail.....	124	124⅜	
American Gold.	136⅝	136½	
Bills on London.	108⅜	109⅛	

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., 1867.....	141	5-20 cou. 1865, new iss..	107⅞
6 ₱ cent., 18-8.....	139	5-20 cou., 1867.....	107⅞
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1868....	139	5-20 reg., 1867.....	107⅞
6 ₱ cent. 5-20s, 1861..	112¾	6 ₱ cent., coup., 1871..	121
500 & 1,000, 1861.....	113	5 ₱ cent., coup, 1874..	111⅜
5-20 registered, 1862..	104⅛	10-40 registered, 1874..	103⅜
5-20 coupon, 1862.....	104⅜	7-30 1st series, 1874..	104⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862..	107⅞	7-30 2d series.....	105⅛
5-20 5 0 & 1,000, 1864..	106⅛	7-30 3d series.....	105¼
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	106		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan. 1872	100	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877.	101⅜
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan. 1873.	100	Illinois coupon 1879....	101¼
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan. 1874.	100	Illinois War Loan.....	101¼
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan. 1875.	100	Michigan 6 ₱ c.. 1873..	91
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan. 1877.	100	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1878..	91
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan. 1878.	100	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex-c.	62⅝
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan. 1871.	91	Tennessee new 6 ₱ c.	61¾
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874.	91	Virginia 6 ₱ c., ex coup.	44
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1875	91	Virginia 6s, n. b.....	42
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1870.....	102	Georgia 7s. new bonds..	83
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881.....	102	North Carolina 6s.....	61
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886.....	101	N. C. 6s. ex coupons....	53
Illinois C. bonds 1880...	100	North Car. 6s. n. bds..	52
Illinois reg., 1875.....	101	Missouri 6s.....	94⅜
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1880.	101	Missouri H. & St. Jo. 1s	85⅛
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1882.	101⅛	Missouri Pacific R. 1s..	94½
Illinois 6s. '79 aft. 1865.	101⅜	California 7s.....	127
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870.	101⅛	Connecticut 6s.....	99⅜

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York.....	130	Chatham	140
Manhattan.....	135	Bank of the Repub...	111
Mechanics'.....	120	Hanover	109
Union.....	114	Metropolitan.....	100
America.....	138	Nassau.....	104½
City.....	200	Shoe and Leather....	112
Tradesmen's	133	Continental	105½
Greenwich.....	150	Marine.....	140
Seventh Ward.....	110	Commonwealth.....	104
State of New-York...	105	Central National.....	104½
Commerce.....	116	Fourth National.....	107
American Exchange.	112		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883.....	91	Tol. & W. 1st Mort....	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887.....	92¾	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	88
N. Y. Cen. Inc.....	101	Tol. & W. 2d M.....	66
Erie 1st M., 1867.....	102	Tol. & W. Equip. bds..	66
Erie 7s. 2d. ind., 1879...	100	Gt. Western. 1st M. '68.	95
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883...	98¾	Gt. Western 1st M. '88..	80
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880...	91	Gt. Western 2d M.. '93.	71
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888...	90¾	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.....	101
Buff., N. Y. & Erie. 1st '77	92	Clev. & Pitts. R. F....	103½
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869.	102¾	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch 1st M.	105
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. '73...	97	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97¾
Harlem 1st M. 7s. 1900..	120½	Harlem 1st M. 6s.....	90
Harlem 3d M., 1868.....	100	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con..	87
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s.	82	Cleve. & P. 4th M.....	73
Mich. So. & N. Ind. 1st M.	82	Cleve. & Alton c. F. 1st M.	103
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	90¾	Chi. & Alton c. F. Inc..	90
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	96	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	55
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	98	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort..	80
Mich. S. & N. I. 1st M.	98	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M....	83¾
Alton & T. H. 1st M....

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 28, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
EGMONT. Leading character by Mlle. Fanny Janauschek.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
MATINEE to-day.
A LEGEND OF NORWOOD. Characters by the Worrell sisters, Messrs. G. H. Clarke, Glenn, Rynar, Donnelly, Edwards, Villa, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright, Mr. Lingard and Mr. Reed.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MAUD'S PERIL. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, J. H. Stoddart, B. T. Ringgold, Browne, Pope, Durand, Sherman, Curran, Cashin, White, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Mary Barrett, Mrs. John Sefton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
MEDEA and FIT TO BE A DUCHESS. Leading characters by Lettingwell and Mrs. Howard Watkins.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
NAPOLEON'S OLD GUARD and MARRIED LIFE. Characters by artists from Wallack's Theatre.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THE UNION PRISONER, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 300,000 curiosities.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.
THE DEVIL'S AUCTION. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION. Philip Phillips sings.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.
MAGIC, MIRTH AND MYSTERY, THE REAL INDIAN BASKET TRICK.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
No. 661 Broadway.
EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

WISEMANN & SANGERFELDT'S GALLERY,
No. 920 Broadway.
C. Diehl's Painting of MACBETH.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
Grand Oratorio—THE SEASONS.

TABERNACLE.
Jersey City.
Mr. KENNEDY'S SONGS OF SCOTLAND.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Prussia agrees to the European Conference.

VON BEUST has issued a circular, in which he declares that the maintenance of the temporal power is necessary for the peace of Europe.

The evacuation of Roman territory by the French is now in progress.

France and Austria have concluded a special treaty in regard to their future policy in the Eastern question, and have pledged themselves to maintain the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

The required supply of two million pounds sterling, intended to defray the expenses of the Abyssynian expedition, has been voted by the House of Commons.

The notorious Fenian Head Centre, FRANCIS, has been captured in Dublin.

The Prussian Diet has adopted a resolution declaring freedom of speech guaranteed by the Constitution.

The American bark *Veste Veasie* went ashore near Shanghae, Sept. 27. The Captain and crew were saved.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of War for copies of any papers he may have on file relating to the case of FITZ JOHN PORTER, who now asks a review of his case. The Senate then adjourned until Friday at noon.

In the House a motion prevailed providing for an adjournment, after the day's session, until Saturday, and further that no business be transacted on Saturday. This virtually closes, with yesterday's proceedings, the first session of the Fortieth Congress, as the second session will commence at noon Monday. Mr. STOKES, of Tennessee, asked and obtained leave to make a personal explanation, and thereupon proceeded to refute the charges of disloyalty which had been made against himself and colleagues at the time of their being sworn in as members. Mr. ELDRIDGE replied to Mr. STOKES, for the purpose of vindicating his action in objecting to the swearing in of the Tennessee delegation. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, when Mr. BUTLER continued his remarks upon the finances. He suggested that if Congress should enact that all the National Bank bills which find their way into the Treasury should be retained and canceled, and legal-tender notes to the same amount issued, the whole National Bank currency would be withdrawn from circulation in four or five months, and its place supplied with greenbacks. Mr. BUTLER spoke at considerable length, and the discussion was participated in by Messrs. BLAINE, BROOKS, and others. The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned until Saturday.

GENERAL.

Mexican advices *via* San Francisco state that RAMON VEGA has been reëlected Governor of the District of Colima. The late increase of maritime duties has raised the schedule tariff 170 per cent., and importers are required to pay fifty per cent. duties in addition, to the Imperial Government. Much dissatisfaction is expressed with the vacillating policy of JUAREZ, and further trouble is anticipated. CORONA was at Guadalajara, striving to raise an army to fight LAZARDA.

We are indebted to Purser J. S. SAFFORD, of the steamship *Columbia* for the prompt delivery of our Havana correspondence and files.

Advices from Arizona give some particulars of a recent expedition against the Indians, which was conducted by Col. PRICE. Thirty members of one tribe were killed and seventeen taken prisoners. It is proposed to hunt the Indians until they consent to occupy reservations, or are exterminated.

The Constitutional Convention met yesterday, and after briefly considering, in Committee of the Whole, one or two amendments to the report on Finance, without reaching anything definite, adjourned until Monday evening.

LOCAL.

A verdict of $250 was rendered yesterday in the Superior Court, before Judge JONES, against the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company. The plaintiff in the action is Mr. THOMAS L. DAVIS, whose stepson, aged about 11 years, was very seriously injured in October, 1865, while attempting to alight from one of the Company's cars at the corner of Eighteenth-street and Broadway.

A meeting to ratify the nomination of JOHN T. HOFFMAN for the Mayoralty was held at Cooper Institute last evening. Mr. JOHN H. ANTHON presided, and addresses were made by Mayor Hoffman, Sheriff Kelly, Mr. Anthon, Hon. James T. Brady, Alexander B. Lawrence and A. Okey Hall. The meeting was a large and enthusiastic one.

A mass meeting of merchants and others was held in Wall-street yesterday afternoon to promote the election of Hon. WM. A. DARLING for Mayor. Speeches were made by FREDERICK A. CONKLING, Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, L. G. CHITTENDEN and Hon. W. A. DARLING, and appropriate resolutions were adopted.

At the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge RUSSEL sentenced two prisoners to the State Prison. There were no trials, many of the witnesses being absent, and the Court adjourned until Monday next.

At the monthly sale of Scranton coal yesterday, prices were from 15 to 30 cents per ton lower than at the October sale.

General business was quite dull yesterday. Flour and Wheat were held more confidently. Corn, Oats and Pork closed heavily and in favor of buyers. Cotton was depressed and a shade cheaper. Moderate Freight engagements were reported, with 463 vessels of all classes in port.

Mr. Wilson's Report.

The report of Mr. WILSON on the law and the evidence of the Impeachment question—published, exclusively, in yesterday's TIMES—leaves little to be said in the way of argument against the recommendation of the Judiciary Committee. In tone, in grasp of thought, in force and clearness of reasoning, in the spirit which animates it and the ability with which it is characterized, it stands immeasurably ahead of the other reports which have been presented on the subject. The majority report—mainly written by Mr. WILLIAMS and edited by Mr. BOUTWELL—is almost beneath criticism in reference either to the form of its statements or the logic to which they give rise. It is a partisan document, which can hardly have been satisfactory to the advocates of impeachment, and which most assuredly strengthens the hands of its opponents. The minority report of Messrs. MARSHALL and ELDRIDGE may be less weak, but it is not less partisan. That of Messrs. WILSON and WOODBRIDGE, on the contrary, grapples with a great subject in a temper befitting its importance, and while covering with censure the course of the President and justifying the position occupied by Congress in regard to him, completely destroys the ground on which the impeachers have hitherto stood.

Whether considered technically—so far as technicalities are within the comprehension of the layman—or in the light of the common sense which is the strong element of statesmanship, there is little room for hesitancy as between the principles involved, respectively, in the reports of Messrs. BOUTWELL and WILSON. The former, by interpreting the phrase "high crimes and misdemeanors" to mean whatever a partisan majority may choose to suggest, divests the office of the Executive of all dignity, and places it at the mercy of an unscrupulous majority in Congress. According to this view mere difference of opinion, a lawful exercise of the veto power or the pardoning power, or the use of the Presidential authority in any manner at variance with the will of the majority, constitutes "high crimes and misdemeanors," punishable by impeachment. Such an interpretation would be too absurd for serious argument but for the indorsement given to it by the Judiciary Committee. Mr. WILSON's position is, that all offences which are impeachable are also indictable; that "crime" and "misdemeanor" are terms differing only in degree, and indicative always of offences precisely defined and legally cognizable. Hence, although under this construction of the constitutional provision, ample safeguards are provided against impunity on the part of the Executive, an impassable barrier is erected against those who would invest Congress with unlimited power. Mr. WILSON's reasoning on these points amounts almost to a demonstration, so clear is its statement of the principles governing interpretation, and so cogent its application of principle to the facts of the present case.

Of the manner in which Mr. WILSON tears to tatters the mass of gossip which the majority of the Committee clothe with the attributes of evidence, we have already spoken. The effort is especially effective because conceding nothing to Mr. JOHNSON. His acts, his plans, his assertions of undue authority are condemned as mercilessly as his most determined opponent could desire; the only difference being that they are not converted into crimes simply for the purpose of indictment. Mr. JOHNSON and his policy will, therefore, derive scant comfort from the report of Mr. WILSON, who renders a double service to the country and his party by helping to relieve the one from a proceeding that would be disastrous, and by revealing to the other the follies and blunders of the movement which it is asked to sanction.

The Last French Pamphlet.

The marked change in the attitude of France, indicated by the recent speech of NAPOLEON, seems to have been foreshadowed in a pamphlet after the most approved Napoleonic model. Whether NAPOLEON himself has appeared in the form of a pamphlet, or whether it is semi-official, officious or only "inspired," we cannot pretend to judge, but as it appeared before the opening of the Chambers, and in many respects prepares the way so significantly for the Emperor's remarkable speech on that occasion, it is impossible to regard it as merely a political *brochure* by some amateur pamphleteer. Formerly a Napoleonic pamphlet was looked upon as a kind of stormy petrel, betokening bad weather and heavy gales from the West in the sea of European politics. But "NAPOLEON III. and the year 1867" is more like the dove sent from the Ark. It is true that it contains a good deal of talk about the exalted mission of France, and a few such playful little fancies as the assertion that when the interests or honor of France are touched she "shows but one policy—the policy of victory." But these are things common to all compositions of the kind, and the main gist of the pamphlet is eminently pacific. Not only is France not opposed to the unification of Germany, but she recognizes in it, according to the writer, a signal triumph for the two great modern dogmas of Democracy and Liberty, which have been "proclaimed, propagated, protected and developed" by France herself, and given by her "a supreme and irrevocable consecration in one of the most prodigious of political facts—that of a monarchy issuing from universal suffrage, and marching with it for fifteen years in daily more intimate accord." This is very different language from that held by the Government a very few months ago. If this pamphlet is to be taken as in any degree whatever representing the views of the Emperor, the amenities of Salzburg can have had but little real meaning. If the writer is in earnest in his definitions of Democracy and Liberty, and sincere in his homage to the principles of nationality and association, the existence of the Austrian Empire is still an obstacle to the complete development of the German unification to which, we are told, the moral influence of France has so powerfully conduced. In fact, the future assumption of the Crown of Germany by the House of Hohenzollern is hinted at in very plain language. Germany united, must be the ally of either France or Russia, says the writer; and if Prussia could only realize what she owes to NAPOLEON, of course there can be little doubt as to what would be the result.

Italy is spoken of with a patronizing, and yet bitter contempt, which it is difficult to say is entirely unmerited. The continued unity of the Kingdom is openly said to be conditional only upon the maintenance of the temporal power. Italy is referred to incidentally as a Power "whose active support would be of very little use" to France, though her hostility might neutralize a portion of the French forces. In fact, Italy is directly threatened, and the inviolate maintenance of the temporal power made the only condition upon which France will remain even on present terms with her. The programme of the pamphlet seems to be the alliance of France, England and Germany, the dependence of Italy on France, and a Conference, to be called by NAPOLEON, to settle the numerous "questions" existing throughout Europe. Constant references are made to certain classes in France which are assumed to have been calling loudly for intervention in German affairs, and their patriotic ardor is, we suppose, to be gratified by the thought that lies underneath the entire pamphlet—that the material power of France is so vast that it never requires to be exercised.

Finally, as a pledge that the peace longed for by France is also desired by Europe, the author demands that proposals for general disarmament shall be entertained at a European Congress, and the words of the Emperor in 1863 are quoted: "It is necessary that I should be listened to, for I speak in the name of France." A brief space must inevitably show how far this strange manifesto is to be taken as indicative of or consonant with the actual policy of the Emperor. It may be that NAPOLEON has really abandoned the idea of military glory or aggrandizement, and seeks to satisfy his people and secure his dynasty by the exercise of moral influence only. It may be merely that his estimation of priestly support has led him to sacrifice other projects in order to secure for a time his undisputed power in Italy. In any case the immediate danger of war is lessened, and one great exciting cause of war—the perpetual talking of war as an impending event—removed.

How to Save Twenty Millions of Dollars a Year.

There are already three propositions before Congress for the reduction of our army. The subject is very closely related to the public economy which is now felt on all hands to be an imperative necessity. It does not partake of a party nature—though we have no doubt that the Democrats will effectively use the cry of "army reduction" in the pending Presidential campaign—if some satisfactory action be not taken on the subject by Congress during the present Winter. All the three propositions thus far made come from the Republican side of the House—which is a sign that the party in control of Congress do not overlook the importance of the measure, and will adopt a policy in accordance with the requirements of the case.

Do we need to maintain an army of sixty thousand men, at an annual cost of nearly eighty millions of dollars? Ten years of our present army and navy, at their present cost, will involve an expenditure of *one thousand millions of dollars*. And, after all, in case of a great foreign war, or a domestic insurrection upon an American scale, occurring in that time, would not our regular army be found incompetent for the emergency, and would we not be compelled to resort to the expedient of raising a volunteer force, as we have done in all our previous wars?

The uses of a military force in this country, in times of peace, are necessarily very few and very limited. They have the ornamental duty of garrisoning certain points on our coast line, and the necessary duty of occupying a constantly decreasing number of posts in the Indian country. Our ante-war experience shows that one quarter of our present army is sufficient for these duties; and in regard to neither of them do our present circumstances require any greater force. In addition to these things, however, we have now a somewhat unsettled state of affairs in the Southern States. There is not a particle of danger of any such sectional rebellion as that we have lately passed through; but there are unquestionably dangers of collisions between the white and black races arising from the ill-feelings that have been engendered. Is a large army required on this account? If such a collision of races were local, or in one or two States, a small Federal force only would be called for; while, if it were wide-spread, or through all the Southern States, a call for one or two or three hundred thousand volunteers would again be imperative. But, in any event, it would certainly be a very foolish thing for our Government to adopt the policy of permanently maintaining a heavy military establishment, on the plea that at some time or other in the future there might possibly be a necessity of using it against domestic insurrection. This would be against republican theory, American traditions and the popular feeling.

We do not propose any violent change in our army. We would by no means cut it down to the limits it had before the war. But suppose we put it at forty thousand men, or twenty thousand below its present magnitude, and that thereby we effected a saving of *twenty or twenty-five millions* of dollars a year from the national expenditures and the national taxation. Would not this be an item in public economy worth while paying attention to?

We understand that Gen. GRANT favors a moderate reduction of the army. According to an abstract of his forthcoming report that has been published in Washington, he is of the opinion that the peace with the Indians which has been secured will materially decrease the military expenses of the next year, and justify a diminution of the force. The question is one of such vital interest to the country in every way, that we trust it will be acted upon at an early day in Congress. And we are not surprised to see that Gen. GRANT has already issued an order providing for such a reduction.

The Whisky Frauds and the Metropolitan Revenue Board.

The *World* shows a very praiseworthy anxiety to promote reform in the administration of the Revenue laws, and has cordially recognized the services performed by some of the Revenue officers of the City, in breaking up the gigantic system of fraud by which the whisky tax has been so extensively evaded. But it has a very extraordinary antipathy to the Metropolitan Revenue Board, and wages an incessant warfare upon that organization, the origin and motive of which we find it very difficult to understand. It published a tabular statement a few days since, showing that the receipts of taxes on distilled spirits during the six months from May to October, 1866, when the Board was not in existence, was greater than it was during the same period in 1867—inferring therefrom that the Board actually *promoted* fraud and prevented the payment of taxes in that Department. But this was very conclusively met by Mr. TRACY, a member of the Board, who showed that the Board only existed during four of the six months taken for the comparison in 1867; and that during those four months the receipt for taxes was more than *three times* as great as during the corresponding period of the previous year.

But the utility of the Board rests upon broader considerations than can be reached by any such comparison of results for a limited time. Its object, as declared by the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated June 21, 1867, under which it was created, was to aid the Department and the local officers in enforcing the law. It was not designed in any manner to supersede the work of the Collectors and Assessors, or to relieve them from any duty imposed on them by law. The division of the great commercial centres into small collection districts has long been recognized by those familiar with the subject as one of the chief defects of the present system. New-York City has seven Collectors and an equal number of Assessors. A corrupt or inefficient officer in any one of these districts could completely nullify the honest efforts of every other officer in the City.

New-York City has long been the "head centre" of the frauds upon the Internal Revenue Law. Hundreds of distilleries were running in open and flagrant violation of the law. Spirits were removed on fraudulent brands by the thousand barrels, until the price of whisky had fallen in the market a dollar or a dollar and a quarter per gallon. Of course, under such circumstances, the law was fast becoming a dead letter. Whisky was shipped from St. Louis and Chicago in bond to New-York, taken out on fraudulent bonds, sold as free, and reshipped to the West, branded "Tax paid."

It was evident that the ordinary means of enforcing the law had failed. Some other expedient must be tried. Under these circumstances it was believed that an immediate representative of the Department, placed here in the very focus of the frauds, acting in concert with the prosecuting officers of the Government, could, while relieving the regular officers from none of the duties and responsibilities imposed on them by law, do much to aid them in the suppression of fraud. For this purpose the Board was organized.

It has been in operation since July 1, now something over four months. If the Board for the first three months of its existence did not accomplish all that was anticipated from its organization, the reason of its failure is well understood and need not be further explained.

The Board as at present constituted has been in existence only about six weeks, and yet it has remedied to a very great extent the evils which seemed to make its creation a necessity. It found a system of bonded warehouses in this City which would of itself defeat any effort to enforce the law. Every Western distiller, and even every large liquor dealer had his own general bonded warehouse in this City. Often would be found a wholesale liquor-store, a rectifying establishment and a bonded warehouse in the same building. Spirits would be taken out of these bonded warehouses ostensibly for rectification, to be returned in ten days; but instead of being rectified, they were sold on the market, and other fraudulent whisky was shipped from the West and placed in bond in its stead.

The hundred bonded warehouses, consisting often of single rooms in a building, have been reduced to about twenty—entire buildings, owned by men who make the warehousing of spirits a business of itself. No dealer in spirits is now permitted to keep a bonded warehouse.

This, of itself, is a great reform. The Board has also broken up the practice which generally prevailed, of removing old and valuable whiskeys from bond for the pretended purpose of rectification, and returning cheap and fraudulent whisky. Ot the one hundred and fifty distilleries which were running in the District previous to the organization of the Board, not more than three or four are now running, and these are so closely watched that the fraud committed by them is comparatively insignificant. The fraudulent distillation of spirits in the great Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, which has heretofore been so extensively carried on, has been entirely suppressed.

It is a safe estimate to say that the Board has diminished the fraudulent production of spirits in these two cities to the extent of fifty thousand gallons per day.

The other great source of fraud—the removal of spirits from bond on fraudulent bonds has been suppressed also. This fraud has been very extensive,—operators in false bonds "swinging the circle" of the thirteen districts. As soon as a set of names became known in one district they would pass to another, and when known to all, new names would be found. The frauds committed in this manner almost surpass belief. In one district over half a million were accepted in a few months. In another about six hundred thousand were taken in a little more than one month. Out of twenty distillers' bonds eighteen, amounting to about $350,000, are fraudulent and utterly worthless, while in another district a Collector, the night before he went out of office, accepted a bond for $100,000, and not a man whose name is upon this bond can be found.

Under the Board all Collectors are required before approving bonds to transmit them to the Board for investigation as to the responsibility of their sureties. The Government has lost but little from fraudulent bonds since the organization of the Board.

If the Board had accomplished nothing but the suppression of these two sources of fraud, it would have amply vindicated its usefulness and justified its organization. But it has in fact done much more. It has, through its officers, obtained a knowledge of all whisky received in New-York and all that is shipped from it. It knows by whom and to whom it is shipped. It has made itself so familiar with the business of every liquor-dealer in New-York that it is now impossible for any dealer to carry on a fraudulent business to any considerable extent without detection and exposure. The Board has in fact entire control of the whisky traffic, and can retain it. It has demonstrated the practicability of suppressing the immense frauds upon the Government in the manufacture of this article in New-York.

We think the country will agree with us that if the fraud can be suppressed and controlled in New-York City, it can be elsewhere, and the fact that it is suppressed here leaves no possible excuse for its continuance elsewhere. We assert without fear of successful contradiction, that in no great city in the country is the Internal Revenue Law relative to distilled spirits so thoroughly enforced as it now is in New-York City.

But it is useless to enforce it here and allow it to go unenforced elsewhere. People who have property to buy will buy where they can buy cheapest. New-York, from being the cheapest market in which to buy whisky, has now become the dearest. Spirits are no longer purchased here and sent back to Illinois. On the contrary, contraband whisky now seeks other markets, and merchants in New-York are filling their country orders from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Chicago. Every lot of whisky removed for rectification or redistillation is carefully watched by the Revenue officers, thus compelling the party to return the same identical spirits, instead of putting on the market and substituting other fraudulent whisky in its stead.

We call upon the Department to enforce the law in other localities as stringently as it is now enforced in New-York. Unless this is done, its strict enforcement in New-York will not materially increase the revenue. Of course, people will not pay $2 50 per gallon for spirits in New-York when it can be purchased in Philadelphia or Baltimore for $1 60. The effect of this, if long continued, will not be to benefit the revenue, but simply to injure New-York. Having found the means by which the law can be enforced in the largest city of the country, the Department should lose no time in applying it elsewhere.

A Good Thanksgiving Thought.

President JOHNSON enumerates, among the grounds for the Thanksgiving which belongs to this day, that Heaven "has inclined our hearts to turn away from domestic contentions and commotions consequent upon a distracting and desolating civil war, and to walk more and more in the ancient ways of loyalty, conciliation and brotherly love." There is no doubt, at all events, that the moral influence in this direction of a day of National Thanksgiving must be very great. When the thoughts of all the people in the States of the North, South and West are directed toward charity and Heaven—when there is a universal confession that all are, in common, offenders and rebels against divine government and law—when in all the churches the multitudes prostrate themselves before the Universal Majesty—when all have the same wants and ask the same benefactions—it is in the nature of things that at such a time the passions must be quelled, the animosities diminished, and the general mind brought into a sympathy and harmony that cannot fail to exert an influence more or less enduring upon the national life. Every hour that the higher and nobler principle in man obtains an ascendency over the selfish and base parts of his nature, is a gain to him, not only in itself, but in the effect it exercises upon other hours and days. Every day upon which a nation, rising above the level of its vulgar and worldly thoughts, advances toward the serene heights of the Divine and ideal, leaves an impress that is felt when again the secular interests and feelings resume their sway. Every occasion upon which Charity is expressed or practiced, aids in transforming us into her image, and moulds our lives after the similitude of her own. Under the conditions of our daily existence, we are oppressed by the material, the temporal, the practical. Necessity pursues us. Selfishness grows upon us. The lower instincts control us. And it is only when, freeing our skirts of these, we give ourselves up to a loftier guidance, that our nature becomes worthy of its origin and fit for its Divine conclusion. It is in this view, as well as in view of the direct blessings it commands, that the value of Thanksgiving Day is felt.

There is no good man but will admit that by this time the fraternal and conciliatory feelings which were interrupted during the years of carnage and destruction, should be generously renewed. There is no patriotic citizen but will admit that whatever tends to keep up ill-will, and antagonisms, and sectionalism, should be done away with. Let us not fear to take the initiative in making advances toward magnanimity and charity and unity. For not until these regain their ascendency over the mind of the nation shall we ever enjoy the other beneficences which Providence is bountifully showering upon America. If the thoughtful suggestion in the President's Proclamation be properly regarded in the South and North, we shall soon feel that the long lowering clouds of war have really been dispelled by the sunshine of Heaven.

The City Butchers.

Under a law ot 1867, the Board of Health has for about two months past caused all cattle-driving and slaughtering of live stock south of Fortieth-street to cease. There was some litigation on the part of a few of the butchers, but, respecting the action of the Board, most of them had removed into the sparsely-built portions of the island and upon the water fronts, where the business could be more cheaply and conveniently conducted, and with less annoyance to the people of the City. As the butchers had suffered nearly all the inconvenience that would have followed the salutary and long-needed change in the business of slaughtering made by the Board of Health, the tardy decision of the Court, made during an exciting Mayoralty canvass, and seeming to involve the whole subject in new controversy, appears in all particulars unfortunate. It is said, indeed, to be as unsatisfactory to a majority of the butchers as it is to the public, which has so long suffered from more than two hundred slaughter-houses in the densely-populated portions of this overcrowded City. We learn that the Board will feel called upon to take an appeal from the decision, and there is much reason to hope that, aided by the good sense of the butchers as a class, and the interests of many of them, the great reform is likely yet to be secured. The butchers cannot expect to continue their business long, undisturbed, at their old places; and we trust that their own good sense will be wiser than the decision of the Court, and lead them to avoid all further controversy and litigation.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *Evening Post* has a timely rebuke of the practice of certain journals to indulge in personal remarks to an unwarrantable extent. It specifies the publication in one paper of the names of gentlemen and ladies in society who are understood to be "engaged." It certainly is not easy to imagine anything more utterly repulsive to good taste, or more likely to excite the disgust and indignation of the parties whose names are thus used, if they themselves have any just notions of propriety. The same paper, we presume, also indulges in the publication of the style of dress worn by young ladies in walking—names, residences, &c., being given in full. The excuse is sometimes made for such publications that they are sought and even *furnished* by the ladies concerned, and we have little doubt that this is sometimes true, for young ladies *can* be found who are silly enough for anything. But any Editor who pretends to a respectable position ought to have sense enough to overrule the desire of a giddy girl to make herself ridiculous. It is certainly a very paltry ambition in any journalist to make himself the organ of communication between girls who are foolish enough to seek such notoriety, and the fools who relish such intelligence.

With a view, probably, to bring some influence to bear on Congress for the repeal of the cotton tax, most of the Southern papers are steadily pressing the idea that cotton-growing, except for domestic consumption, has ceased to be remunerative. They urge a few years' attention to other products in order to enhance its value, and give the impression that such is the intention of a large number of Southern planters. So far as the appreciation of the price is concerned, it has been nothing but the absence of American cotton from the market that has stimulated its production in other countries and brought about its consequent depreciation, so that is a poor argument for neglecting its culture now. But we doubt if any such implied threat is necessary. The crippled condition of our cotton-growers is so evident, and the necessities of our national treasury to encourage every resource of revenue so urgent, that we believe even Congress sees it by this time, and the tax will in all probability be repealed or modified.

The "foolishness of preaching" can find no better exemplification than the constant warnings of the newspaper Press in the midst of a continuous volley of explosions all over the land. The vaunted Chassepot could hardly rival the unbroken, rapid firing of our peaceful but destructive domestic artillery. The tremendous effects of the late nitro-glycerine explosion are the best commentary upon the policy of trusting workmen in its use. Familiarity does breed contempt and utter carelessness. In the Hoosac Tunnel, after repeated accidents from gun-cotton, nitro-glycerine and other extraordinary blasting agents, the engineers have finally returned to the safer and practically quiet as effective operations of gunpowder. To take the utmost precautions, they fire the blasts only by means of an electric battery worked from the outside, and by setting off several at once they save both time and labor. Until something further is done to render nitro-glycerine less liable to dangerous misuse on the part of ignorant men, it ought to be prohibited under heavy penalties.

In the midst of Congressional resolutions of retrenchment towers up a cheerful contrast in the motion of Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, to print *eight thousand* copies of the majority and minority reports on impeachment. However, this is the day of protection and assistance to special interests. The trunk-makers and waste-paper men will be well provided for.

Our Mexican correspondent, in giving a copy of the amnesty proclamation which has been issued by JUAREZ, stated that the Mexican President was induced to adopt this lenient policy in consequence of the influence and representation of Mr. PLUMB, the American *Chargé d'Affaires* recently dispatched by Secretary SEWARD to Mexico, Through numerous other sources, we have heard of the valuable services which have already been rendered by Mr. PLUMB in Mexico. He is in the highest favor with the Juarez Government, and we do not believe that President JOHNSON can find a more competent or proper man to nominate for the position of Minister to Mexico.

There is a point made in the twenty-fourth annual report of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor in this City well worth consideration. And it is of especial importance taken in connection with the late debate in the State Convention concerning special local legislation. The opponents of this mode of law-making proceed on the false assumption that our rural and metropolitan populations are composed of the same elements, in different circumstances. Many years ago this was true, but since New-York has become so huge a depot of immigration, the social and political relations of its people have become separated into great divisions based upon distinct nationalities. Our foreign-born citizens do not now pretend to conform to American modes and customs, but crystalize into separate institutions. They have their own places and styles of amusement, churches, schools, trades-unions, military and political organizations, newspapers and literature. In this City are seventy-three churches, thirty-five journals and periodicals in five different languages, and various distinct charitable institutions, based exclusively upon foreign-born community interests. This is a remarkable feature, one that exists in no other city of the world so notably and influentially as here in New-York. The brief intercourse of trade is often the only real connection of foreign-born American citizens with the essential spirit of American life, and sometimes even that is lacking. Surely, so exceptional a combination of unassimilating elements requires some exceptional treatment at the hands of the State, which is immediately responsible for the well-being and prosperity of its own and the country's metropolis.

The *Journal of Mining* draws attention to a fact of interest to our iron-workers. The great feature of the new Bessemer and Siemens processes for making steel is that instead of passing through several complicated manipulations which gradually refined the crude material, the ore is by these modern modes converted immediately into steel. Hence the necessity of a much greater purity of ores than formerly. The great works at Barrow are finding much difficulty in getting ores of sufficient purity for their purposes. From this point of view, the character and value of the American Lake Superior ores assume a new significance, their almost chemical purity making them peculiarly fit for this new and rapid conversion into a material which is every day assuming a greater importance in the world's industry.

Mr. BAKER's resolution, which was adopted in the House on Tuesday, had the fault of trying to cover too much ground in providing for currency, spirits, cotton, revenue collection, and so on. But it deserves commendation, if for nothing else, because it looks to the reduction of the present fraud-breeding tax on distilled spirits. That, as one of the salient features in our present absurd tax system, needs especial and urgent and immediate attention.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music—Italian Opera and German Drama.

The performances at the Academy since Monday have been much better attended than they were on that evening, and there may be some hope of cheap prices yet benefiting what remains of the season. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA's appearance in "The Barber" on Tuesday was greeted by the very brilliant audience with all those tokens of admiration which she has ever received. Mr. MARETZEK, in fact, has not an artist who is on so good terms with the public. Her *rôle* on this occasion was that of *Rosina*; and whatever may be said of Mme. ROSA's realization of the dramatic idea conveyed in ROSSINI's coquettish heroine, there is nothing but admiration for her vocalization in the musical concerts of the part. According with the custom that introduces something foreign and florid into the scene of the lesson, Mme. ROSA sang ARDITTI's waltz air, "L'Estasy." Sig. RONCONI's *Figaro* is so well known by this time that it needs no further indorsement than the hearty good humor with which the public always recognizes it. Sig. BARAGLI was in good temper, and sang the music of *Almivava* delicately and pleasantly. *Bartolo* and *Basilio* have been better acted at the Academy than they were by Sigs. BARILI and MEDINI, but scarcely better sung.

Last evening the third performance of "Romeo e Giulietta" took place before as large but scarcely as kind an audience as Monday's. The last representation of this work will take place on Friday night. The waltz air still remains the favorite of the opera, and is likely to be the only one that will obtain a positive popularity.

The first of Mlle. JANAUSCHEK's performances for the current week will be given this evening, and GOETHE's very famous drama of "Egmont" will be acted. The music incidental to the play was composed by BEETHOVEN; and as this is to be given also, the pleasures of the night will be doubled.

Mme. ROSA's next and last appearance in opera for the present is to take place on Saturday, when "The Barber of Seville" will be repeated.

Thanksgiving Matinees.

The daylight performances will be quite as plenty and every bit as varied to-day as the regular evening entertainments.

A *matinée* of "Midsummer Night's Dream" will be given at the Olympic Theatre, besides the regular evening performance.

There will be an afternoon performance of "Norwood" at the New-York Theatre, and this would seem to be just the thing that visitors from the New England districts would like to see.

At the Broadway Theatre Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE will appear in a couple of their comedies for the *matinée* entertainment, and in "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" at night.

Matinees of "The Golden Branch," with its magic fountain and beautiful dances, at BANVARD's; and daylight performances almost every hour at BARNUM's are the announcements for to-day. At BARNUM's, besides the drama of "The Union Prisoner," an attraction in the person of Mr. S. C. PERRY, who cleverly imitates birds of all kinds, is offered, together with the collection of tame and wild animals in VAN AMBURGH's menagerie.

At the New-York Circus there will be afternoon performances to-day, to-morrow and on Saturday, at which the entire equestrian troupe will appear in their scenes of expert acrobatics and daring horsemanship.

HARTZ, the magician, gives an afternoon of mystery at Dodworth's Hall, and at Bunyan Hall "The Pilgrim" will make his way through the dangerous paths so beautifully pictured.

Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Mr. WALLACK has arranged to give his friends in Brooklyn a rare Thanksgiving treat. A good part of his company will give a performance of extraordinary interest this evening, at the Academy in Montague-street. Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. George Holland, Mr. Young, Mr. Polk, Miss Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Jennings and Miss Ward will appear in the compact little drama of "The Old Guard," and the amusing comedy of "Married Life." The pieces will be presented just as perfectly as they would be at Wallack's Theatre—and that is to say better than they could be acted anywhere else in this very big country.

Steinway Hall.

The Scottish concert given by Mr. KENNEDY at Steinway Hall last evening had an extremely large and unexceptionable audience. The entertainment was in aid of the New-York Caledonian Club, and to raise funds to extend its library. This good purpose will be greatly forwarded by the proceeds, for they must reach a handsome amount. The Club with their pipers attended in national costume, and the entire party joined voices and instruments in the ever-stirring "Lang Syne."

To-night the first of Mr. HARRISON's oratorio series will be given at Steinway's. HAYDN's noble "Seasons" will be the opening oratorio this season, and that magnificent work will employ the best abilities of Mme. ROSA, Mr. SIMPSON, J. R. THOMAS, Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' full orchestra, and the whole force of the New-York Harmonic Society. Mr. F. L. RITTER will direct. This offers a superb Thanksgiving entertainment.

Miscellaneous Theatrical Matters.

The "Grand Duchess" at the French Theatre, the "Black Crook," at Niblo's; the "Medea" burlesque, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and "Maud's Peril," which is running smoothly and successfully at Wallack's, all invite the Thanksgiving crowds this evening.

The Sunday-school Concert at Dr. ROCKWELL's church in Brooklyn, given on Tuesday evening, under the careful and intelligent direction of Mr. B. M. CORWIN, was quite a flattering success. The enterprise of introducing an original novelty in the shape of a new "Cantata" composed by KARL REDAN, a graduate of the Leipsic Conservatory, was well rewarded. The work is a meritorious one, and was evidently rehearsed with care. The entire concert was rather above the usual line of Sunday-school concerts, and reflected credit on Mr. CORWIN, Dr. ROCKWELL and Mr. REDAN.

At the last concert given by Mr. DRAPER, in the Brooklyn Athenæum, Miss ROSE DUSSELDORF made her *debut*, and created a decidedly favorable impression on the audience. She sang the "Ah non credea" and Estassi Waltze, and in the latter was quite warmly *encored*.

Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT, who has been playing through the interior towns of England with much success, was recently, upon the last night of his engagement in Liverpool, presented by the management and members of the company with a richly ornamented sword. Flattering speeches were exchanged, of which quite a lengthy report is made in some of the British theatrical papers. Mr. BARRETT is expected shortly to return to this country.

Mme. RISTORI is to take her departure to-day for Havana. On Thursday next, according to announcements, she is to make her *debut* in the capital city of the island of orange groves and banana forests in the character of *Medea*. Mme. RISTORI's pecuniary success in Havana has been made certain already. Mr. GRAU—who also departs with her and the Italian Company—has received golden reports from the advance sale of places. Of the artistic success of the great tragedienne there can be no doubt. She bears the passport to hearts and heads all the world over—the passport countersigned by the impress of a supreme talent.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The question of a reduction of the army has already taken practical form and effect. A positive reduction by law was one of the first propositions introduced into Congress. Mr. WILSON, in the Senate, and Mr. BLAINE, in the House, both introduced resolutions inquiring into the expediency thereof. But in the meantime the matter has already assumed shape in the practical hands of the Secretary of War *ad interim*, and Congressional action is anticipated, if not entirely, at least to a degree which must render the necessity of further reduction a matter worthy of the most careful consideration. The following is Gen. GRANT's order in full:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1867.

The following orders have been received from the War Department, and will be duly executed;

First—All the regiments of infantry and of artillery, except the Eighth Light Battery, will be reduced to the minimum allowed by law, of fifty privates per company. The reduction will be by casualty, and when one company falls below the minimum, it will be recruited by transfer from other companies of the same regiment until all are at the minimum.

Second—The general recruiting service will be immediately reduced by breaking up all excepting four principal rendezvous to each arm, cavalry and infantry, and ordering the surplus recruiting officers to their regiments. No more recruits will be sent to regiments until they are reduced as above ordered. This will not be construed to prevent the reënlistment in their regiments of men who may be discharged by expiration of term of service.

Third—All volunteer officers now retained in service will be mustered out, to take effect Jan. 1, 1868, except the Commissioner and the disbursing officer of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. By command of Gen. GRANT.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

To fully understand the effect of this order, it should be stated that the maximum strength of the army would be over 70,000 men. Its actual present strength, according to Gen. GRANT's report, is about 56,000. This reduction will, therefore, bring the strength of the army down to about 45,000, or 11,000 less than the present aggregate. If the calculation that it costs the Government $1,000,000 per annum for every 1,000 men be correct, here is a reduction in the public expenditure of at least $10,000,000 per annum. Whether a further reduction ought to be insisted on, considering the nature of the service required at the South and on the frontier, is a question on which Congress will do well to consider the practical advice of Gen. GRANT.

GEN. BUTLER ON THE FINANCES.

Mr. BUTLER finished his speech to-day on his plan for paying off the national debt in greenbacks. Mr. BLAINE briefly replied with reference to some of the attacks by BUTLER upon positions which he had assumed yesterday. But the most interesting feature of the discussion was the very plain inference deducible from the remarks of Mr. BROOKS, to wit: that the Democratic Party in the House does not propose to participate in the discussion, and will not commit itself to the doctrine of repudiation pending the Presidential campaign.

THE KENTUCKY DELEGATION.

The House Committee of Elections have decided to recommend the admission of Messrs. JONES, BECK and COLLADAY, of the Kentucky delegation, to their seats, and it is probable that the other members from that State will also be admitted, with the exception of Mr. JOHN D. YOUNG.

THE FRAZER, TRENHOLM & CO. SETTLEMENT.

The peculiar character of Mr. C. C. WASHBURNE's resolution on the FRAZER, TRENHOLM & Co. settlement, passed yesterday, has attracted attention. Among other information which it called for was whether a contract has been made by the Government wherebysome person is to receive a large share of the proceeds for effecting a settlement. On what information this inquiry was based does not appear; but it can be stated in advance of the reply to the resolution, that no such contract has been made by the Government. That the basis of settlement as recently agreed upon between the Treasury Department and the American partners of the firm in person, established the principle as well as the terms on which the case is to be settled. This principle was that all the property in the hands of FRAZER, TRENHOLM & Co., or of their English partner, PRIOLEAN, belonging to the so-called Confederacy on the 9th of April, 1865, the date of its dissolution, became at once the property of the United States, without liability for any debts due by the said Confederacy to FRAZER, TRENHOLM & Co. This settlement gives the Government five or six ships, the aliens' cotton, worth £20,000 sterling, and considerable other property. Judge REDFIELD, the authorized agent of the Government, is now in England, to complete the settlement on the above terms.

REPEAL OF THE COTTON TAX.

The Committee of Ways and Means agreed unanimously, in its session this morning, to report a bill for the repeal of the cotton tax. No bill has been agreed upon or time fixed for the repeal, but a bill will be reported for that purpose on Monday or Tuesday.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

All the public Departments will be closed tomorrow, Thanksgiving Day. Gen. EMORY, commanding the Department of Washington, has issued an order stating that all duties excepting the necessary guard and police duties, will be suspended within the department limits from "reveille" to "retreat."

Both Houses adjourned over Thanksgiving. The House until Saturday and the Senate until Friday. Many of the members will return home to remain until Monday next.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The next term of the Supreme Court will begin on Monday, and the Chief-Justice has been preparing for it for some time. An interesting and important case will come before the Court at an early day—the County of Lure against the State of Oregon—involving the question as to whether or not a State Legislature can prohibit the payment of State taxes in legal-tender notes, and compel their payment in gold and silver coin. Judge WILLIAMS, Senator from Oregon, will argue the case against the State law.

WRECK OF THE BRIG IMOGENE.

Our Consul at Marseilles reports that the brig Imogene, from New-York, was wrecked near Cette on the 15th of October last, and is a total loss, and has been condemned as such. No lives were lost, and most of the cargo was saved.

Associated Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

There were transpositions of names from one to another in the Committees below mentioned, as heretofore printed—therefore the publication of the following correct list becomes necessary:

Committee of Ways and Means—Messrs. Robert C. Schenck of Ohio, Samuel Hooper of Massachusetts, James K. Moorhead of Pennsylvania, Wm. B. Allison of Iowa, John A. Griswold of New-York, John A. Logan of Illinois, Horace Maynard of Tennessee, James Brooks of New-York, Wm. E. Niblack of Indiana.

Committee on Appropriations—Messrs. Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania, Elihu B. Washburne of Illinois, Rufus P. Spalding of Ohio, James G. Blaine of Maine, Fernando C. Beaman of Michigan, Benjamin F. Butler of Massachusetts, Wm. H. Kelsey of New-York, Charles E. Phelps of Maryland, Joshua A. Nicholson of Delaware.

Committee on the Pacific Railroad—Messrs. Hiram Price of Iowa, Wm. Higby of California, Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota, Sidney Clarke of Kansas, Rufus Mallory of Oregon, Oakes Ames of Massachusetts, John Covode of Pennsylvania, John V. L. Pruyn of New-York, P. Van Trump of Ohio.

COUNTERFEIT SEVEN-THIRTY BONDS.

After the return of Col. WM. P. WOOD with the electrotype plates for printing the face, back and tints of the spurious one thousand 7.30 notes, it was questioned whether the spurious issue had been printed from these electrotype plates or from steel plates. This doubt has been dispelled after a careful comparison and examination by experts, and no doubt now remains that the spurious notes were printed from the identical plates now in the possession of the secret service division of the Treasury Department.

LAYING A CORNER-STONE.

The corner-stone of the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, corner of Ninth and D streets, was laid to-day. Gen. HOWARD presided; Chief-Justice CHASE assisted in the ceremony. He first deposited in the cavity of the stone, a Bible, saying it was the great corner-stone of religious hope and faith; next a copy of the Constitution of the United States, which he remarked was the great corner-stone of our political institutions, and he placed it in the receptacle, to lie in harmony with that greater Constitution of religious liberty already deposited. Senators FRELINGHUYSEN and WILSON, and others, delivered addresses. Several life members, including President JOHNSON and Chief-Justice CHASE, were made by the subscription of $30 for each one. Some proposed to make Gen. GRANT a life member, and subscribed $5, when Chief-Justice CHASE claimed the privilege of subscribing the remaining five-sixths for that purpose.

THE TURKISH MINISTER.

BLAQUE BEY, the Turkish Minister, was upon the floor of the House to-day, and was introduced to the members by Mr. BANKS, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

GEN. FITZJOHN PORTER'S CASE.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate copies of any papers on file in regard to FITZJOHN PORTER, dismissed for misconduct under the sentence of a court-martial approved by President LINCOLN, and now asking for a review of his case.

There being no further business, on motion the Senate then adjourned to Friday next, at 12 o'clock M., having been in session just ten minutes.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NO NEW BUSINESS THIS SESSION.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet on Saturday next, and he asked unanimous consent that no business be done on Saturday, but that the House shall adjourn till Monday morning.

Mr. HARDING objected to the latter part of the proposition.

Mr. WASHBURNE moved that the rules be suspended in order that he might make the motion.

The rules were suspended and the motion was agreed to; so the House will virtually stand adjourned from to-day till Monday next.

COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED.

The Speaker presented a letter from the Clerk of the House, accompanied by a communication from the Secretary of State, in reference to the filing with and the promulgation by the State Department of the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill, and the joint resolution to carry into effect the several reconstruction bills. Laid on the table.

Also, a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with the resolution of March 11, 1867, with a statement of expenses incurred for the revenue cutter service for 1866.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

MR. STOKES DEFENDS HIS LOYALTY.

Mr. STOKES asked leave to make a personal explanation.

Several members required that he should indicate the time he wanted.

Mr. ROSS suggested that he should have leave to print his remarks. [Laughter.]

Mr. STOKES proposed that he should have half an hour.

The House consented to this, and Mr. STOKES proceeded to address his fellow-members in defence of his colleague and himself. He contended that, notwithstanding the Duncan letter, he could with a clear conscience take the test oath. He had taken it in the army, and had taken it last Congress as a member of the House. He denied that there was anything in it that squinted at treason or disloyalty. The letter was written on the 10th of May. The very next day the news of the ordinance of secession reached his town, when he told his fellow-citizens they had to choose between LINCOLN and DAVIS, but that for his part he would stand by his country's flag. If he was guilty of disloyalty or treason, then the whole Democratic Party was guilty of it.

The half hour having expired, Mr. STOKES applied for twenty minutes longer.

Mr. ROSS objected, remarking that the House had had enough of this matter.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, thought it but just that the gentleman from Tennessee should be heard, and he moved to suspend the rules to permit him to speak.

Mr. ELDRIDGE hoped that if Mr. STOKES were allowed twenty minutes longer then the same length of time should be accorded to him (ELDRIDGE) in reply.

The rules were suspended, the propositions of Messrs. STOKES and ELDRIDGE were agreed to, and Mr. STOKES proceeded with his remarks defending the present Government of the State of Tennessee. With reference to colored men voting there, he declared that truer and nobler men did not live on the earth than the colored men. They had proved themselves such on the battle field and at the ballot box, for they voted against the Conservative Democratic ticket and for the Radical Union ticket out and out. Instead of Tennessee not having a Republican Government, he declared his belief that it was the only State in the country that had—for there the only test was in regard to a man's loyalty. Gov. BROWNLOW had done his duty nobly and would, he trusted, take his seat in the United States Senate after Senator PATTERSON's term had expired. He expressed the hope that the other ten Southern States would come in with substantially the same Constitution as Tennessee has—constitutions recognizing the right of colored men to vote and disfranchising white rebels. If not, he swore he would vote against their admission.

Mr. ELDRIDGE replied to the remarks of Mr. STOKES, and defended his own course in objecting to the swearing in of that member. He wanted to show the inconsistency and absurdity of the action of the House in the Kentucky case. He understood the gentleman from Tennessee to-day to defend the Duncan letter. If he did then his speech to-day showed that he was not only disloyal at the time the letter was written, but that he was disloyal now. He claimed that it was no more inconsistent for Senator PATTERSON to take the test oath than it was for Mr. STOKES to take it, although the latter had expressed himself harshly in reference to Mr. PATTERSON, and had declared to the House that he "would freeze to his seat before he would modify the test oath." "The gentleman from Illinois (LOGAN) had contended the other day that Mr. STOKES had condoned the wrong which he had committed. If that wrong came within the meaning of the oath how could the gentleman from Tennessee (STOKES) lift up his hand on high and before God and man swear that he had done nothing to comfort those who were acting against the Federal authority? That gentleman (STOKES) had deserted his rebel friends in 1861, and now he had only black men to support him and send him to Congress. The old State of Tennessee had not been attacked here. It was only that infamous State Government set up by the gentleman (STOKES) and his friends on the foundations of old and glorious Tennessee.

MOTION TO RECONSIDER.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Indiana, called up the motion to reconsider the vote by which a resolution of his was on July 11 referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, declaring that the burden of the Government should be borne equally; that taxation should be in proportion to property held; that exemption of any material portion of the wealth of this country from its due proportion of taxes is wrongful, unjust and should be avoided, and that to carry out those views the right to tax the bonds of the Government should be given in any future system for funding such bonds.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to, and the resolution remains with the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Senate bill to light the streets of Washington City, and to change the name of SAMUEL CHASE BARNEY, Jr., to that of SAMUEL CHASE DE KRAAFT, were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. COVODE introduced a bill extending the act of February 28, 1867, for the relief of certain drafted men. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

GEN. BUTLER ON THE FINANCES.

The House, at 2 o'clock P. M., went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. DAWES in the chair, and Mr. BUTLER resumed his speech on the finances. He suggested that if Congress should enact that all the National Bank bills which find their way into the Treasury should be retained and cancelled, and legal-tender notes to the same amount issued, the whole National Bank currency would be withdrawn from circulation in four or five months, and its place supplied with greenbacks. This could be done without increasing the circulation, and would save between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000 paid on bonds, which are deposited to secure the National Bank currency. As to the old State banking system, that would never return. Their day was past, they had been got rid of, and Congress or the people would never again permit that system to be fastened on the country. He proceeded to illustrate how the National Banks made enormous profits at the expense of the Government. A shrewd business man, he said, whom he might name, had taken to the Treasury $100,000, which he invested in bonds, then got a banking charter and $90,000 of currency. This currency he again invested in bonds, went home and remarked that that was all the banking business he wanted to do. He thus got interest on $100,000, which, when gold was 200 per cent. premium, brought him $32,000 a year for his investment of $100,000. That was the way in which this National Bank system worked. This would enable the Government to reduce the interest-bearing debt to fifteen hundred millions, twelve hundred millions of which would be in five-twenties. This he would have changed into a long loan of thirty years, or fifty years would be better, taxable by State and municipal corporations. He was not for this generation paying all the debt; he thought it had done its share in constructing it. [Laughter.] It had been contracted with the loss of the best blood of the country, in sorrow and in travail, to save the Government for posterity. It was not fair that this generation should have all the burden of the struggle and the agony, and have the over-taxation at last. If the bonds were taxable at home, and not taxable abroad, they would range much higher abroad than at home, and there would, therefore, in case of a commercial crisis, be little danger of their being sent back. The gold certificates of the Government were actually at a premium over gold in the markets of the world, showing that neither the ability or the willingness of the country to pay its debt was doubted. There was no doubt of their being payable in gold, and therefore they were at a premium over gold on account of their being in a convenient form. But Five-twenties were not payable in gold, and that was the reason they were ruling at their present figures. The Ten-forties, which bore only interest, were selling at only one or two difference below Five-twenties. The reason for that was that the principal of the Ten-forties was declared to be payable in gold. He had been asked why he agitated this matter, when by the time the Five-twenties fell due gold and paper were of co-relative value. What was he always getting up a row for? [Laughter.]

A Member—A very sensible question. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER—Yes, a very sensible question, and I will answer it. At the present rate of gold these bonds double themselves every seven or eight years, and will have doubled themselves three times in twenty years.

Mr. SPALDING suggested that they would double once in twelve years at six per cent.

Mr. BUTLER—Six per cent. interest in gold payable semi-annually free of tax and not double with compound interest in less than twelve years? I do not know anything about figures in Ohio, but figures in Massachusetts do not bring out that result. [Laughter.]

Mr. PRICE read the last quotation of Five-twenties and Ten-forties to show that the difference in price was between 5 and 6 per cent.

Mr. BUTLER explained the discrepancy to arise from the fact that the interest on the Five-twenties of 1862 was paid only last month. He contended in conclusion that he had shown that he was not for repudiating a single contract of the United States, he was only seeking to get rid of a system which, in the language of WEBSTER, made the rich richer and the poor poorer, to equalize taxation, so that the great Republican Party should not be driven from power because of inequality in taxation. Three things were necessary: first, to stop the contraction of the currency, which contraction amounted last year to a hundred millions; second, to have the gold in the Treasury sold at public auction at fixed times; and third, to repeal the immense number of discretionary laws which put the Treasury of the United States in the power of one man.

Mr. MILLER inquired whether if the Secretary of the Treasury had represented that the Five-twenties were payable in gold the Government was not bound by that fact.

Mr. BUTLER replied that the Secretary of the Treasury had no right to make any such promise, and no man had a right to rely on it. Congress was trustee between the people of the United States—the debtor and the bond-holder, the creditor—and had no right to administer its trust on any chivalric notions of honor and equity, but exactly according to the form of the contract.

Mr. BLAINE got the floor, and, referring to Mr. BUTLER's remarks yesterday, as to Secretary FESSENDEN's refusing to pay Seven-thirties in gold, asked him if he knew of a single holder of those notes who had applied at the Treasury for gold for them and been refused.

Mr. BUTLER replied that he had seen a letter of refusal from Secretary FESSENDEN.

Mr. BLAINE repeated that the question had been adjudicated by Secretary CHASE. That adjudication had been communicated to Congress, and that Congress had consented to it, and that if Secretary FESSENDEN had attempted to reverse the decision he would have been flying in the face of Congress. The Seven-thirties had been principally in the hands of bankers, and they willingly exchanged them for bonds. There was no dissatisfaction with the arrangement. The gentleman (Mr. BUTLER) had spoken yesterday of Maine finances. He thought he had gathered his idea of Maine finances from a tradesman who had failed in the City of Bangor and wrote on his front door: "Payment suspended for thirty days." A neighbor came on and said: "You have not dated the notice." "No," said he "I do not intend to do so, it would run out if I did." [Laughter.] So it was with the gentleman's (Mr. BUTLER's) proposition to issue new obligations of the Government without fixing any time for their redemption. As to the small difference in quotation between the Five-twenties and Ten-forties, it was easily accounted for; that difference was between 8 and 9 per cent. till the gentleman (Mr. BUTLER) had commenced this agitation, and the gentleman was welcome to all the honor which pertained to that result, if he prided himself on being the chief of the modern school of repudiation. He had heard it reported that the West would not stand this thing, but his judgment of the West was that it could be trusted with the national honor and credit as long as other sections of the country. He therefore, on the part of the West, repudiated the insinuation.

Mr. BROOKS said he did not propose to express any opinion on the subject of the discussion between the two gentlemen, Messrs. BUTLER and BLAINE; but he desired to call the attention of the House to the debate that had taken place on the act of June, 1866. He, with others, had then forewarned the House of the perilous course that Congress was pursuing in the finances and the difficulties that would ensue if it was not more careful in its enactments. He had called attention to the fact that the bill there under discussion was silent on the subject of the payability of the principal of the bonds in gold. He sent up and had read an extract from the *Congressional Globe*, of the debates on that occasion, and continued: The House at that time acted considerately on the subject, and refused to pledge itself definitely to the payment of these bonds in coin. I deeply regretted it at the time, and I should not have made these remarks now but that the gentleman (Mr. BLAINE) said, yesterday, I appeared satisfied with the explanation. I was very much dissatisfied, for I foresaw all this difficulty and misunderstanding to-day. What is our duty now, since the semi-official and official declaration made it, is not for me to say. All I have to say on that subject is from the record before me, that the House did not act inconsiderately or with its eyes shut; but that attention was called to the subject when the act was before the House.

The Committee then rose.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. LAFLIN, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print 8,000 extra copies of the majority and minority reports on Impeachment, without testimony, which was adopted.

Mr. SCHENCK introduced a bill making provision for widows and heirs of officers in the army and navy, and establishing life insurance, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. SHANKS introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the furnishing of artificial limbs to soldiers and sailors, which was adopted.

Mr. MALLORY introduced a bill to establish uniform time for holding elections for Representatives and delegates in Congress, which was referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. MAYNARD asked leave to offer a resolution in reference to compelling national banks to redeem currency in coin.

Mr. SPALDING objected, and then the House at 4 o'clock P. M. adjourned till Saturday.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Report on Finances—Adjournment Until Monday.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

The Convention took up the financial article this morning and continued in session about two hours. The time was nearly all occupied in fillibustering on the question of adjournment till next Monday.

After a long struggle the Convention adjourned till Monday evening.

Associated Press Dispatch.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock A. M.

Mr. ARCHER said, it being evident that the Convention could not command a quorum on Friday and Saturday, he moved that when the Convention adjourned at the close of the morning session it be to Monday evening, Dec. 2, at 7 o'clock.

Mr. ALVORD moved to amend by adjourning to Friday morning.

Mr. MCDONALD moved to make the time Monday morning. Lost.

The question was then taken on the amendment to adjourn to Friday morning, and carried by 45 to 89 votes.

The question was then taken on the original resolution as amended, and it was adopted by 44 to 37.

FINANCES.

The President announced the special order to be the consideration of the report on finances.

The question was taken on the amendment offered by Mr. DUGANNE last evening, and it was lost.

Mr. A. F. ALLEN offered the following:

Taxation upon real estate and personal property in this State shall be equal and uniform upon all such property not exempt by law; and the Legislature shall require from every person in this State a sworn statement of the taxable property and actual value thereof, both real and personal, owned by or in the possession of or under the control of such persons.

Mr. S. TOWNSEND offered the following as a substitute:

The personal property in this State, represented by the capital of all incorporated rail, plank and turnpike roads, banks and manufacturing companies, limited partnerships, and all other business corporations or associations, with full or partial corporate powers, including also such indebtedness of such corporations or associations as virtually represent capital, shall be liable to taxation for general State purposes. All other personal property shall be exempt from any such taxation.

Mr. BALLARD moved to lay the special order on the table for the purpose of making a motion to adjourn to Monday evening. Carried.

The Convention adjourned to Monday evening, at 7 o'clock.

LOCAL POLITICS.

More Grant Clubs.

A meeting of citizens of the Fifth Ward was held last evening at the Social Club, Gold-street, Brooklyn, for the purpose of organizing a Grant Club. Mr. JOHN NEALIS acted as Chairman, and Mr. WELLS, Secretary. About fifty persons entered their names, after which the meeting adjourned to Monday next.

A meeting of citizens of the Sixth Ward was also held at Salmer Hall, with the same object. Mr. MATTHEW HALE SMITH was appointed Chairman *pro tem.*; FRANCIS G. SOLMAN was elected Vice-President; H. C. MCEWEN, Secretary, and E. D. BURT, Treasurer. The meeting adjourned for two weeks.

Citizens of the Eleventh Ward held a meeting at No. 13 DeKalb-avenue, Col. DEBEVOISE in the Chair, and J. R. CROOKE, Secretary. The following Committee of Organization was appointed: Col. E. B. Fowler, John Moffat, S. F. Washburne, Wm. Stewart and W. C. Steers. The object of the meeting was to pledge each member by all honorable means to secure the election of Gen. GRANT for the Presidency.

Democratic Union Councilmanic Convention.

The Democratic Union Councilmanic Convention for the Eighth Senatorial District, met Tuesday evening and nominated the following persons for Councilmen: JOHN HALLARAN, Twelfth Ward; MICHAEL H. MOORE, PATRICK MCGOVERN, Nineteenth Ward; HUGH O. RORKE, CHARLES FEITNER, Twenty-second Ward.

Democratic Union Mayoralty Convention.

The Democratic Union Mayoralty Convention, or rather that portion of it opposed to Mr. HOFFMAN, and numbering about 120 delegates from the various wards in the City, met last night at the Everett Rooms and nominated FERNANDO WOOD. Resolutions condemning the leaders who, it was declared, had attempted to sell the party for their personal benefit, were unanimously adopted.

The Election of School Trustees.

In view of the charter election, it is a question of some importance as to whether or not an election for School Trustees can be held. It is the opinion of some lawyers that no such election is called for, there being no vacancies in the Boards of Trustees at present, and the vacancies occurring on the 31st of December next can only be filled by Trustees appointed by the Mayor and a majority of the School Inspectors of each district.

Mayor Hoffman and the Independent Democrats.

The Independent Democratic Club of the Fifth Aldermanic District has indorsed Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN for Mayor.

A Heavy Vote.

Many bets were made at the last election between the friends of Judge BRADY and Judge CARDOZO as to which would lead the other on the popular vote. The run was so close that nothing short of the official count could determine the result. The footing up of the official returns yesterday places Judge BRADY 23 votes ahead, he having received 84,404 votes, or nearly four-fifths of the entire vote of the City.

Judge of the Sixth Judicial District.

In our report of the Mozart and Democratic Union nomination for the Judgeship of the Sixth District on Monday evening, the name of the nominee was incorrectly stated. Mr. STEPHEN H. TURNBULL received the unanimous nomination of the Conventions. We printed the name GEO. W. TURNBULL.

Sale of Scranton Coal—Decline in Prices.

The regular monthly sale of Scranton coal took place yesterday. The attendance at the sale was rather smaller than usual, and the bidding by no means brisk. 60,000 tons in all were disposed of at the following prices:

11,000 tons of lump coal	$3 50	@	$3 75
11,000 tons of steamer coal	3 65	@	3 80
12,000 tons of grate coal	3 80	@	4 05
5,000 tons of egg coal	4 05	@	4 70
13,000 tons of stove coal	5 00	@	5 25
8,000 tons of chestnut coal	3 50	@	4 05

The following are the figures of the October sale:

Lump coal	$3 65	@	$3 87½
Steamer coal	3 87½	@	3 97½
Grate coal	4 22½	@	4 40
Egg coal	4 65	@	—
Stove coal	5 15	@	5 50
Chestnut coal	3 80	@	4 02½

The Famine in Sweden.

An appeal is made on behalf of the inhabitants of the Province of Norrland, in the northern part of Sweden, who are now suffering from a severe famine. For five years past their harvests have been bad, and last year the crops were entirely destroyed by frost. Some 300,000 souls have thus been compelled to live on bark bread and moss, as their only food. Many of them have perished from lack of proper sustenance, while the others have been so much reduced in strength that various diseases, the result of inanition, are prevailing among them.

The Swedish Government has sent several loads of grain to Norrland for the relief of the sufferers, and appeals for help have been liberally responded to in most of the European cities. It is hoped that our citizens will also contribute in this behalf. A lecture, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the aid of the sufferers, will be delivered at Cooper Institute on Saturday night by Hon. J. D. REYMERT. Mr. FRED. WALLROTH, of No. 29 Cliff-street, treasurer of the society for obtaining the necessary relief, has sent formal appeals to most of our leading citizens, to which, it is to be hoped, a liberal response will be promptly made.

Fever at Capetown, in Africa.

Collector SMYTHE has received the following:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 26, 1867.

SIR: I have to state for your information that the Secretary of State has informed this Department that our Consul at Capetown, Southern Africa, reports that fever prevails at that port, supposed to have been introduced by vessels from Mauritius, where a fever of a very malignant type has lately proved fatal to many victims; that the number of fever patients visited from the 15th to the 19th of September—four days—was 414; and that on the next day there were reported about 100 patients.

I am, very respectfully, J. P. HARTLEY, Assistant Secretary.

H. A. SMYTHE, Collector of Customs, New-York.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE NEW BRIDGE AT HARLEM.—The engineers report the working of this structure since its opening to be satisfactory and effective, but a great deal in the form of finishing work yet remains to be done before it will be out of the hands of the contractors. The approaches and ornamental walls at both ends have yet to be built, and workmen were engaged in digging the foundations yesterday. The masonry work will be commenced forthwith, and that, together with the painting of the bridge, which is intended to be of a sage or sea green, will, with addenda, occupy two months. The traffic over the bridge since its opening is calculated at about 10,000 persons and between 3,000 and 4,000 vehicles a day, and the swing span, accommodating a large number of vessels daily, works with facility and success. The old bridge is now completely cleared away, so that no obstructions now present themselves to the traffic, either by road or river. Several bids for the removal of the old structure have been received, and it is expected that this will be done by blasting operations.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Charles H. Paige, United States Consul at Switzerland; Hon. J. B. A. Allen, of Philadelphia; Hon. H. B. Goodyear, of New-Haven, and Gen. Palmer, U. S. A., are at the Astor House. Quinten Quevado, Bolivian Minister, is at the Anson House. Judge Clifford, of Portland; Gen. Ruggles, U. S. A., and Gov. Burnside, of Rhode Island, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. Commander Steedman, U. S. N., is at the Brevoort House. Gen. G. S. Hartsuff, U. S. A.; Gen. J. B. McKean, of Saratoga, and Gen. A. L. Page, U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. W. B. Tibbitts, of Hoosick Falls; Judge Miller, of Hudon; Hon. J. H. Ramsay, of Albany, and Hon. J. Slade, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

FOREIGN LETTERS.—The total number of foreign letters received at and sent from the New-York Post-office for the week ending yesterday was 148,846, as follows: There were sent—British, 35,461; German, 33,986; French, 15,118; Belgium, 501. Total, 85,066. Received at the New-York Post-office: British, 29,902; German, 25,796; French, 7,666; Belgium, 416. Total, 63,780. Grand total, 148,846. During the last year 8,000,000 of letters have been received and sent away to Europe from the New-York Post-office.

PERSONAL.—Dr. NEWMAN HALL has accepted an invitation from the Union League Club for Friday evening, the 29th instant.

EMMERSON BENNETT's exciting story of "SOL SLOCUM; or the Maid of the Juniata," will soon be commenced in the New-York *Weekly*, and the reputation of Mr. BENNETT has already added thousands to its circulation. The New-York *Weekly* is acknowledged to be the best story and sketch paper in the world, and it seems that the public generally are aware of this fact, for the N. Y. *Weekly* has already achieved a circulation of 150,000 copies. Read the advertisement in another column.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

The managers of the Grand Hotel and of the Hotel du Louvre, at Paris, have issued a notice to the effect that since the 1st of November, considerable reductions have been made in their scale of charges.

Buchu.

[*From Dispensatory of the United States.*]

DIOSMA CRENATA. BUCHU LEAVES PROPERTIES.—Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the *Urinary Organs*, producing diuresis, and, like other similar medicines, exciting diaphoresis, when circumstances favor this mode of action.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy. *Helmbold's Extract Buchu* is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed-wetting in children.

IN AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO FEMALES, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in CHLOROSIS OR RETENTION, IRREGULARITY, PAINFULNESS OR SUPPRESSION OF CUSTOMARY EVACUATIONS, ULCERATED OR SCHIRROUS STATE OF THE UTERUS.

DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given. IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER AND INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, ULCERATION OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, RETENTION OF URINE, DISEASES OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICK-DUST DEPOSIT, AND MUCUS OR MILKY DISCHARGES, AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, OF BOTH SEXES, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS DIURETIC AND BLOOD-PURIFYING,

And cures all diseases arising from HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE, IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used—in these diseases, used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

SOLD AT HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, NO. 594 BROADWAY, And by Druggists everywhere.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. *Take no other.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

—*Advertisement.*

Sweet Music for the Ear, Splendor for the eye, rich dishes for the taste, softest fabrics for the touch; but for that other sense which fragrance thrills with ecstacy, there is nothing in art or nature equal to PHALON & SON'S new perfume, the Extract of the "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS."

Neglected Coughs and Colds.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold," in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon preys upon the lungs. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," or COUGH LOZENGES, afford instant relief.

The best article ever offered.

Cromwell & Jones,

Manufacturers of

SAND PAPER,

No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,

New-York.

Ball, Black & Co.

Call the attention of their friends to their elegant and varied assortment of SILVER PLATED WARE, manufactured expressly for them by the MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY. These goods are not simply useful and durable, but elegant in style and design.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first-premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Exposition Universal, Paris, 1867.

The HOWE MACHINE COMPANY—ELIAS HOWE, Jr.—No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR AND GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing-machines.

Another Grand Triumph.

The FLORENCE was awarded the First Prize for family sewing-machines at the American Institute Fair, 1867, just closed.

FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.

No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Pellatite!—A NEW BOTANIC WONDER.—Prof. ESMERALDO'S Pellatite, a preparation as harmless as water, for changing Gray Hair to a Silky Brown or Black Color, at once. It is prepared from the juice of the fruit of the Anthemes Pyrethum, a Brazilian shrub. Send for a circular, care Box No. 5,023. Sold by druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Window Shades, Plain, Holland, Gilt Bordered, made to order. Nottingham lace curtains, embroidered lace curtains, in the greatest variety.

I. E. WALRAVEN, Importer of upholstery goods, No. 686 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CANDLER—GARRISON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 27, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. O. B. Frothingham, JOHN W. CANDLER, of Brookline, Mass., to IDA M. GARRISON, of this City.

COCHRAN—WALSH.—On Tuesday, Nov. 26, at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, by Rev. J. McElroy, D. D., assisted by Rev. M. C. Sutphen, THOMAS COCHRAN, Jr., to EMILIE BELDEN, daughter of A. Robertson Walsh, all of this City.

ELSWORTH—JOHNSTON.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 26, by Rev. C. S. Hageman, D. D., EDWARD ELSWORTH to MARY, daughter of S. B. Johnston, Esq., all of Poughkeepsie.

HANCE—DECKER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. E. Osborne, of Newark, N. J., ISAAC A. HANCE to Miss LOUISE A. DECKER, daughter of Andrew B. Decker, Esq., all of this City.

LEARY—SLEVIN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 26, at the Cathedral, by the Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey, GEORGE LEARY to JENNIE F., daughter of James Slevin, Esq., all of New-York.

STOUTENBURG—VAN DEUSEN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. H. D. Ganse, D. D., WILLIAM STOUTENBURG to ANNA R., daughter of Robert D. Van Deusen, Esq.

TIBBITS—REMSEN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 27, at the residence of the bride's father, Great Neck, L. I., by Rev. Ira C. Boyce, of Manhassett, ROBERT E. TIBBITS to SADIE M., eldest daughter of Henry D. Remsen. No cards.

DIED.

BOWN.—On Monday, Nov. 25, of congestion of the lungs, WILLIAM S. BOWN, aged 39 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, at 12 M., from St. Clement's Church, Amity-st., near Macdougal.

☞ Philadelphia and San Francisco papers please copy.

BUCKMASTER.—On Monday, Nov. 25, ANNIE R., eldest daughter of Wm. P. Buckmaster.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av., on Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

BENEDICT.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 25, suddenly, JAMES MILTON BENEDICT, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday morning, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the University-place Presbyterian Church, corner of 10th-st. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

CLARK.—At Madalin, on Tuesday, Nov. 26, FRANCES E., wife of Rev. James Starr Clark.

The family and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 29th inst., at Trinity Church, Madalin, at 10:45 A. M. The interment will take place on Saturday at Bethel, Conn., on the arrival of the morning train from New-York.

COWLES.—At Rhinebeck, on Monday, Nov. 25, WM. S. COWLES, aged 71 years.

CASTNER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 26, JULIA ELIZABETH, only daughter of Samuel and Julia Castner, aged 1 year and 28 days.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 187 Union-st., on Thursday, Nov. 28, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

DE GROVE.—At Rye, on Tuesday, Nov. 26, SARAH JANE DE GROVE.

Her relatives and friends of the family, officers and teachers of Grammar School No. 13, are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her uncle, Noah Tompkins, on Friday, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the Mamaroneck Station to meet the 9 and 11¼ A. M. trains from the corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st.

DEUSCHER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 27, LOUIS, youngest son of T. J. and B. M. Deuscher, aged 2 years, 5 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, Nov. 29, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Elizabeth, N. J. Carriages will be in waiting at depot of Central Railroad of New-Jersey on the arrival of the 9:30 train from New-York.

DICKINSON.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 27, ALMIRA, wife of J. B. Dickinson.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 68 Madison-av., on Friday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

DICKINSON.—Suddenly, at Katonah, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 27, ARNELL F. DICKINSON, in the 50th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Friends' Meeting-house, Golden's Bridge, on Friday, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M. Carriages will be in waiting at Katonah Station on arrival of train leaving 26th-st., New-York, at 8¼ o'clock A. M.

FOOTE.—At New-Haven, on Tuesday, Nov. 26, AMELIA STILES LEAVITT, wife of Dr. Elial T. Foote, aged 68 years.

Funeral at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon, from her late residence, corner Elm and State sts., New-Haven.

FOWLER.—At Peekskill, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 27, MARGARET, wife of David Fowler, in the 78th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence on Friday, 29th inst., at 12 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

LUDLUM.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Monday morning, Nov. 25, JULIA B., wife of Wm. H. Ludlum, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 28th inst., from the Presbyterian Church, at Jamaica, L. I., at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 11½ and East New-York at 11¼ A. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of trains.

MACY.—On Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 26, of typhoid fever, ROBERT S. MACY, son of Charles B. and Lavinia Macy, in the 15th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Ann's Episcopal Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on Friday, Nov. 29, at 10½ o'clock.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 27, SAMUEL MARTIN, Jr., aged 25 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NEWCOMB.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 26, ELMIRA SEXTON NEWCOMB, daughter of John H. and Sarah M. Newcomb, of Hyde Park, Dutchess County.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her uncle, Wm. Moir, No. 11 Bethune-st., on Thursday, Nov. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SIDMAN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 27, of membranous croup, MARY ELLA, daughter of John E. and Mary F. Sidman, aged 3 years, 1 month and 2 days.

Notice of funeral in Friday's papers.

WIENER.—Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 26, ADAM WIENER, in the 80th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, Nov. 28, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 176 1st-av.

WILLIAMSON.—On Monday evening, Nov. 25, Mrs. JOANNA B. WILLIAMSON, relict of William Ricketts Williamson, of Elizabeth City, N. J.

The funeral will take place at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,

A SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

These Pills are composed of various roots, including Podophlin, or concentrated Mandrake, the compound having the power to relax the secretions of the liver as promptly and effectually as blue pill or mercury, and without producing any of those disagreeable or dangerous effects which often follow the use of the latter.

In all bilious disorders these Pills may be used with confidence, as they promote the discharge of vitiated bile, and remove those obstructions from the liver and biliary ducts which are the cause of bilious affections in general.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills expel Ascarides, or Seat-Worms, which are so troublesome to many persons, producing Piles, Fistula, Dysentery, and other painful disorders.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills cure Sick Headache and all disorders of the Liver, indicated by sallow skin, coated tongue, costiveness, drowsiness, and a general feeling of weariness and lassitude, showing that the liver is in a torpid or obstructed condition.

In short, these Pills may be used with advantage in all cases when a purgative or alterative medicine is required.

Patients can consult him professionally at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All advice free of charge; but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer, $5. Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen. Mandrake's Pills, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists everywhere. A full supply can always be obtained at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, New-York, General Wholesale Agents.

525 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA ACROSS THE CONTINENT ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many eastern roads is over one hundred. Work in the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the Winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six Per Cent. Bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large if not to the full extent of its claim in services. These Bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own first mortgage bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the bondholders, and deliver the bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is one hundred million dollars, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.

At present the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government Work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

are offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States Stock. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment. Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.,

CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.,

HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.,

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., Bankers, No. 69 Broadway,

and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

Nov. 23, 1867.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

EMIGRANT LANDING DEPOT, CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1867.

For the purpose of affording increased facilities to the employer and the emigrant a new and commodious building has been erected and fitted up at Castle Garden and is now open as a Labor Exchange where the public and the emigrant are invited to avail themselves of the advantages which will be afforded them without charge. ALFRED ERBE has been appointed Superintendent of the Labor Exchange, and all applications will be made to him.

In opening this Labor Exchange it is designed to furnish to employers not only domestic and agricultural labor, but the various branches of skilled or mechanical labor and to facilitate communication between labor and capital.

GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, President,
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, Vice-Pres.
CYRUS H. LOUTRELL,
ISAAC T. SMITH,
FREDERIC KAPP,
PATRICK McELROY,
PHILLIP BESSINGER, Pres. Ger. So.,
RICH'D O'GORMAN, Pres. Irish Em. So.,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of N. Y.,
SAMUEL BOOTH, Mayor of Brooklyn,
Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New-York

BERNARD CASSERLY, General Agent and Superintendent.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

DIAMOND FINGER RINGS,

of all descriptions, high-priced, medium and low-priced, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer BREMEN, will close at this office on THURSDAY, Nov. 28, at 10 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:45 A. M.; Stations C and D, 8:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 8:10 A. M.; Station G, 8 A. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

BAY RUM, IN PUNCHEONS AND BARRELS, for sale by TAFT & TYLER, Importers of Drugs, &c., No. 54 Cedar-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
HENRY C. CARTER, First Vice-President.
BARNET L. SOLOMON, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY RECEIVES THE ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS, AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

CERTIFICATES payable on demand are issued at the same rate.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for one year or more may be made at five per cent.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY discharges all the various duties of similar institutions. It acts as TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS, and Mortgagee for Railroads, and as Financial Agent of State and City Governments, and Foreign and Domestic Corporations, Banks and Bankers. It will act as administrator or executor of estates, and as guardian for minors, and as receiver in litigated cases. The Company is also constituted by its charter a legal depository for money paid into Court.

SECURITY OF THE COMPANY.

The Capital Stock of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over five hundred shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock.

By its charter no loan can be made, directly or indirectly, to any trustee, officer or employe of the Company.

The trustees are compelled to exhibit annually a full statement of their affairs to the Supreme Court, and it is made the duty of the Court to see that they are properly conducted.

The charter restricts the investment of its capital to United States Government Stocks, or New-York State Stocks, or Bonds of Incorporated Cities of this State, or on Loans on Bond and Mortgage on unincumbered Real Estate in this State worth double the amount loaned.

The Company will make loans from its deposits and trust funds on Government Securities, State Stocks and City Stocks of this State; but it is not permitted to DISCOUNT or deal IN COMMERCIAL OR BUSINESS paper.

The above provisions constitute this Company a very secure Depository for Money and for trust funds committed to its charge.

ADVANTAGES TO DEPOSITORS.

As the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALLANCE, parties can keep accounts in this institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

FORD & TUPPER, No. 609 Broadway, corner Houston-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HURD & HOUGHTON'S EDITIONS OF DICKENS' WORKS.

GLOBE EDITION, COMPLETE. 13 vols., $19 50.

RIVERSIDE EDITION. 10 vols., ready, $2 50 each.

THE GLOBE DICKENS! WHY IT IS THE BEST CHEAP EDITION.

1. It is handsomely printed upon fine white paper, from large, clear type, and is the only really legible cheap edition in the market.

2. It contains all the designs of F. O. C. Darley, the foremost American designer, and John Gilbert, the foremost English designer, all engraved on steel in the best manner. These designs being copyright, cannot be used by other publishers.

3. Each work is comprised in a single volume, and the whole of Dickens' works in 13 vols., at $1 50 per vol.

THE RIVERSIDE DICKENS. Why it is the best Library Edition.

1. The English Illustrations by Cruikshank, Phiz, Seymour, Leech and others, are all newly engraved on steel, from early impressions, in exact *fac-simile* of the originals, and not like other editions from old worn-out plates.

2. It contains all the superb designs of F. O. C. Darley and John Gilbert, which, being copyright, cannot be used in the editions of other publishers.

3. It is printed on fine paper with wide margins, allowing room for the largest engravings, which are not injured in trimming the volumes, as often occurs in other editions.

4. The Engravings are all on steel, and no wood-cuts are used, as in other editions, thus giving uniformity, together with more beautiful illustrations.

The Publishers invite a comparison of the "Riverside Edition" of Dickens' Works with other editions.

Price in cloth, cut or uncut edges, $2 50.

In half calf, $4.

There are now issued:
OLIVER TWIST, 1 vol.
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY, 2 vols.
MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT, 2 vols.
CHRISTMAS STORIES, 1 vol.
OLD CURIOSITY SHOP, 2 vols.
BARNABY RUDGE, 2 vols.

HOUSEHOLD EDITION OF DICKENS' WORKS.

In 53 vols., 16mo. Price, Cloth, $1 25 per vol.

HURD & HOUGHTON, Publishers, No. 459 Broome-st., New-York.

Canvassers wanted for the above works.

A PORTRAIT OF MR. GREELEY.

The publishers of THE TRIBUNE having received many inquiries from time to time for a good likeness of the Editor have made an arrangement with Messrs. Derby & Miller to furnish copies of Ritchie's engraving, from a photograph by Brady, which will be sent to such subscribers to THE TRIBUNE as wish it on the conditions below. This is much the best likeness of Mr. GREELEY that has been engraved. The print sells for $1. Each subscriber who sends us $10 for THE DAILY, $4 for THE SEMI-WEEKLY, or $2 for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, the paper to be sent by mail, and who requests the engraving at the time of subscribing, will have a copy carefully mailed, post-paid, to his address. One will likewise be sent to any person who forwards a club of ten or more Semi-Weeklies or twenty or more Weeklies, at our club rates, and asks for the portrait at the time of remitting. We do not propose this as a premium, but to gratify the many friends of THE TRIBUNE, who feel a desire to possess a good likeness of its founder.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE: WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Mail subscribers, single copy, 1 year—52 numbers	$2 00
Mail subscribers, clubs of five	9 00
Ten copies or over, addressed to names of subscribers, each	1 75
Twenty copies, addressed to names of subscribers	34 00
Ten copies, to one address	16 00
Twenty copies, to one address	30 00

An extra copy will be sent for each club of ten. Single copies five cents. For sale by all newsmen.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year—104 numbers	$4 00
Mail subscribers, 2 copies, 1 year—104 numbers	7 00
Mail subscribers, 5 copies, or over, for each copy	3 00

Persons remitting for 10 copies $30 will receive an extra copy six months.

Persons remitting for 15 copies $45 will receive an extra copy one year.

For $100 we will send thirty-four copies and *The Daily Tribune*.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE is published every morning (Sundays excepted) at $10 per year; $5 for six months.

The TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1868 will be ready in January, 1868. Price 20 cents; seven for $1.

Terms, cash in advance.

Drafts on New-York, or Post-office orders payable to the order of THE TRIBUNE, being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

G. P. PUTNAM & SON WILL PUBLISH ON SATURDAY THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT WORKS OF ART:

I. THE LEGENDE OF ST. GWENDOLINE. 4to.

II. THE LANDSCAPE BOOK. Folio.

III. THE BOOK OF THE ARTISTS. 8vo.

IV. PORTFOLIO OF ARTISTIC PORTRAITS OF ARTISTS.

Particulars on Saturday.

Orders from the trade requested.

G. P. PUTNAM & SON. No. 661 Broadway.

JUST PUBLISHED. WOODWARD'S ARCHITECTURE AND RURAL ART. NUMBER TWO, FOR 1868.

Containing new and original designs and plans for country and suburban houses, with examples of French roof, specifications and descriptions. Price $1 50, post paid. Address GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

GRAND WOOD RALLY AT COOPER INSTITUTE, FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, at 7½ o'clock.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, FERNANDO WOOD

and other distinguished speakers are expected to be present.

By order, WM. P. LEE, Chairman.

JNO. MITCHELL, W. H. MCCARTHY, Secretaries.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION. FIFTH SCHOOL DISTRICT, Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards. For School Commissioner, WILLIAM B. DURYEA.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

A meeting to ratify the nomination of WM. A. DARLING will be held at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st., on the 27th inst., at 8 o'clock. Those in favor of an honest Mayor in this Empire City are invited to attend. The following gentlemen will address the meeting: Hon. Wm. A. Darling, Hon. Frederick A. Conklin, Rufus F. Andrews, Maj. James Haggarty, and others.

JOHN W. FARMER, President.

JOSEPH BAGOT, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE. TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT. FOR ALDERMAN, HERMANN ALBERT.

REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION—18th Ward—14th Aldermanic District. For Alderman, THOMAS STEVENSON.

ANNA E. DICKINSON, AT COOPER INSTITUTE, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3. See particulars under head "Lectures and Meetings."

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 27—3 P. M.

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask
Registered '81...	112⅞	113⅛	Gold	139¼	139⅜
Coupon, 1881.....	113	113¼	June 7.30.......	105¼	105½
5-20 Regist'd '62.	104½	105	July 7.30	105¼	105½
5-20 Coupon, '62.	107⅞	108	U.S. 3 ₩ ct.Cert.	.....	.....
5-20 Coupon, '64.	105⅛	105¼	Oct., comp'ds. '64	.....	.....
5-20 Coupon, '65.	106	106⅛	Dec., comp'ds. '64	119⅛	119⅜
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	107⅞	108	May, comp'ds. '65	117⅛	117⅜
5-20 Coupon, '67..	107⅞	108	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116¼	116½
10-40 Reg.........	100¾	101	Sept., comp'ds. '65	115¾	116
10-40 Cou........	102⅛	102¼	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115½	115¾

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates:

SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES; FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES; SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES; COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK, PARTIAL AND FULL PAYMENTS, BOUGHT AND SOLD BY W. P. ELLERY, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris, Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold At the New-York Stock Exchange.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 54 William-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH, INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) TELEGRAPH, MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK, FOR SALE AT MARKET RATES. APPLY TO GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST., COMMISSION BROKER IN EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

FOR SALE. CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST CLASS COMPANIES.

Also a large variety of Insurance and other securities, including CITY and COUNTY BONDS, paying good dividends, at the lowest rates for investments, in lots to suit purchasers, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

RACINE TOWN BONDS; Milwaukee City Bonds, aid Superior Railroad; Milwaukee City Bonds, aid Beloit Railroad; Fond du Lac, Wis., (old bonds;) La Crosse, Wis., (old bonds;) Mineral Point, Wis., (old bonds;) Wanted at market rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY. $650,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,889,530, making the total incumbrance $3,889,530, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,187 76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) NO. 88 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS TRUST will be finally closed on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the conversion of Trustees' certificates into stock of the reorganized and consolidated corporation, to be called The Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company.

To the persons or parties, or their legal representatives, in whose names Trustees' certificates shall be registered on said 30th day of November, and upon the surrender and cancellation of the same, certificates of stock will be issued as follows: Preferred Stock (full paid) for preferred certificates, and common stock (full paid) for common certificates, at the rate of one share for every $100 of Trustees' certificates, and scrip for fractional parts of such share. Interest on the preferred certificates from Jan. 1, 1867, to the day fixed for conversion, to be paid in cash.

By order of the Trustees, ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA, MILLEDGEVILLE, Oct. 12, 1867.

THE STATE OF GEORGIA PROPOSES to exchange for her bonds bearing 5 or 6 per cent. interest, due in 1868, 1869 and 1870, 7 per cent. secured by mortgage on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, due in 1886, on the following terms: Bonds due in 1868, subject to a deduction of 1 per cent.; those due in 1869, of 2 per cent.; those due in 1870, of 3 per cent.

The sum total of mortgage bonds after such exchange, will be 3,600,000, being the full amount authorized. Holders desiring to make the exchange, will notify Jno. Jones, State Treasurer, Milledgeville, Ga. By order of the Governor,

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1867—2 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Inspectors of Election for Directors of this Company, having been served with injunctions by the Courts, prohibiting them from holding such election, they have accordingly postponed the said election until MONDAY, Dec. 16, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M., at the Company's office.

FREDERICK BILLINGS, ISAAC TAYLOR, RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, Inspectors.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO., NOS. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, will be held at the Company's office in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, 1867.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Nov. 22 to Dec. 13, inclusive.

By order of the Board. F. P. WHITE, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD COMPANY, SYRACUSE, Nov. 12, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company, for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in Syracuse, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M. Polls to be open from 11 A. M. till 1 P. M.

O. WELCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1867.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST PROXIMO ON the first mortgage bonds, Eastern Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at this office on and after that date.

R. G. ROLSTON, President.

KNOWLTON MINING COMPANY, NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE has this day been levied on the Capital Stock of the Knowlton Mining Company, payable at No. 44 Exchange-place, on or before Monday, Dec. 2, 1867. By order of the Directors.

F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the Office, No. 102 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order

WILLIAM A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

and give especial attention to the conversion of

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

Collections.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very Lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Nov. 27, 1867, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $7 88 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 88 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

S. W. BARNARD,

BANKER,

NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Securities, Gold, &c., bought and sold. DEPOSITS and BUSINESS ACCOUNTS invited—Interest allowed. Commercial Paper and Business Securities negotiated. Collections promptly made at lowest rates. BANKERS and CORRESPONDENTS receive prompt attention and favorable terms.

1868.

BELDING, KEITH & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS AND MERCHANTS, No. 81 Lombard-st., London, Eng.

BELDING, KEITH & CO.'S Weekly Circular will be enlarged and greatly improved after Jan. 1, 1868, and will contain a large amount of matter of value to Importers, Exporters, Bankers, Exchange Dealers and Manufacturers. No effort will be spared to make this Circular the best issued.

☞ To be had gratis on application as above.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS. ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST. FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

These Bonds cover a Road of 91 miles, finished from St. Louis to Pilot Knob, and in first-class order, and an extension of about the same length from Pilot Knob to Belmont, now rapidly constructing, for which the proceeds of these bonds are to be used, making a through route from St. Louis to New-Orleans by rail. The earnings of the 91 miles are $650,000 a year; the net profits now are sufficient to pay the interest on the entire amount of bonds, were they all issued. The basis of security is believed to be beyond that of any other bonds now offered. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st., to H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, or to CLARK, DODGE & CO., corner of Wall and William sts.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, Office No. 424 Walnut-st., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22, 1867.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, Eastern Division, due Dec. 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the banking-house of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York, On and after that date.

WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 11th) of December next. The poll will be open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors, ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 2, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 9th day of November instant, preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 11th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 12th day of December next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT RIVER GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 64 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 29.

THE HALF YEARLY INTEREST ON the bonds of this Company, due Dec. 1, will be paid on presentation of the coupons, at the office of the Company, on and after Dec. 2, 1867.

F. F. BORRELL, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF "THE PROprietors of the City of Brunswick" are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the office of the Company, No. 49 Exchange-place, Room No. 15, on SATURDAY, 30th November, at two P. M., for the purpose of considering measures important to the interests of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors, J. B. F. GRADY, Assistant Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on improved property, in sums to suit. Apply to JOHN DAVIDSON, Attorney-at-Law, No. 290 Broadway.

RESPONSIBLE PARTIES DESIROUS of obtaining capital for legitimate purposes, and willing to remunerate for the service, may address CAPITAL, care of Box No. 4,792 Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. out of the net earnings for the quarter ending Oct. 31, payable at the Company's Office, Monday, Dec. 2. The transfer books to open 21st inst., will be closed Saturday, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock P.M., and reopened Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1867, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors, THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad Co. have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock of said Company, free from Government tax, payable to stockholders on demand at the Treasurer's office in Hoboken.

WM. A. MACY, Treasurer.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Nov. 25, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two and one-half per cent. out of the net earnings, payable at the office of the Company, on the 10th day of December next. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., Dec. 2, and reopen Dec. 11.

HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF per cent. (2½ per cent.) has been declared out of the earnings of this Company, payable on and after the 2d of December, to Stockholders of record on the 27th of November. The transfer-books will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 27th November, and reopened on MONDAY, the 2d December. By order of the Board.

D. H. MEGIE, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

IF MRS. RICHARD MATHEWS, FORMERLY Miss CHARLOTTE GROME, who came to New-York, some years ago, from Tullamore, Kings County, Ireland, will call at No. 60 Bleecker-st., she, her husband or children will hear of something to their advantage.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE PARCELS OF PROPERTY ON LAURENS, GREEN, WOOSTER, HOUSTON and other streets, with some corners. Also, Broadway and 5th-av. property, and a large number of first-class and medium fine houses.

S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN FIFTH, EIGHTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS.

In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court a foreclosure sale will be made on the 6th day of December, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer, of the following property, viz.:

No. 5 Thomas-st.
No. 57 West Broadway.
No. 122 Sullivan-st.
No. 59 St. Mark's-place.
No. 11 Anthony, now Worth-st.

By JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HOUSE for sale, in 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the eighth house east from 6th-av.; four-story, high-stoop, 22x50, at a bargain. J. W. STEVENS & BROS., Lumber Dealers, foot 47th-st., North River, or No. 30 Pine-st., 1 to 2 P. M.

$26,000.—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 21.6x50; frescoed and in superior order; West 59th-st.; possession. Others, $12,000 to $35,000.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

STORAGE-HOUSE FOR SALE—EAST side; is a first-class brick, 5-stories and cellar; about 41x160 feet, with capacity for 5,000 bales cotton. Terms easy. Apply to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, 11 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID CORNER HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Ready for occupying. Inquire on the premises, corner 14th-st. and 2d-av.

JOHN GLASS.

FOR SALE—A COMFORTABLE THREE-STORY brick dwelling cheap, in a good neighborhood. Apply to owner, No. 38 Douglas-st., or on the premises, No. 100 Third-place, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN THE 17TH WARD, NEAR the Bowery, a plot of land, 140 feet front by 100 feet in depth. Apply to G. L. OSBORN, No. 182 Grand-st.

PARK-AV. LOT FOR SALE—CORNER OF 37th-st.; 25x80. A. P. HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$8,500.—HANDSOME COTTAGE house, with nice garden, near Clinton and Fulton-avenues; convenient to cars; half hour from New-York; 12 rooms, including six bedrooms, extension dining-room, &c.; gas, hot and cold water, heater, bath-room, &c.; furnished, if desired. Address R., Box No. 6,163 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE LARGE HOUSE, WITH extra lot, in a good neighborhood in Brooklyn. Price $18,000. Or would let it, furnished, to a strictly first-class family for private residence only. Apply to W. H. WELLS, No. 41 Liberty-st., second floor.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEATS, FARMS and building sites, on the Hudson River, for sale by A. M. SCRIBA, Real Estate Broker, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 266 ACRES, IN THE town of Bedford, Westchester County; the residence of the late Walter S. Lyon; situated one mile from Katonah Depot, on the Harlem Railroad; the farm is of first quality in every respect; buildings ample and commodious; the situation excellent and neighborhood desirable; adjoining the residence of John Jay, Esq. This property will be offered for sale at public auction, on the premises, on the 17th day of December, at 12 M.

THOMAS S. LYON, JOHN JAY WOOD, Executors.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD, THE SPLENdid villa formerly owned and occupied by Frank A. Palmer, Esq., with ornamental grounds, beautiful shrubbery and shade, and abundant fruit trees; two acres of ground, running from Central-av. to the river. Price $30,000, which is only the value of the improvements, giving furniture and land for nothing, as the owner is leaving the State. S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., a very desirable country residence with all modern improvements, including gas, hot and cold water, billiard-room, burglar alarm, &c., two acres of land, abundance of fruit and shade trees, large barn, carriage house, coachman's house, &c. For further particulars apply to G. LEE STOUT, Room No. 44 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE NEAT TWO-STORY AND basement brick house, No. 243 South 4th-st., Jersey City; lot 16.8x75 feet. Price $4,500. A mortgage of $2,000 may remain. House contains seven rooms, gas and water; horse-cars pass the corner; six minutes to ferries. Possession immediately. Apply next door, at No. 241, or at No. 377 Grove-st., Jersey City.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM OF 70 acres, in a desirable situation; good neighborhood; all improved well with extra good buildings; about 50 miles from Philadelphia; price $10,000; if not sold within 20 days from this date will be offered at public sale. Inquire of W. A. LONG, Oxford, Pennsylvania.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—NEAT TWO-STORY residence and grounds, $5,000; others, on Northern New-Jersey Railroad and other localities, 1 acre to 200, $4,000 to $50,000; bargains.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUND, DAVENPORT'S Neck, New-Rochelle, a fine country seat; large house, carriage-house; grounds all laid out, lawn, &c.; about five acres; in complete order. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st.

5,000 ACRES OF TIMBER LAND, IN Potter County, Penn., will be exchanged for whisky, dry goods or other merchandise.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES IN TIMES BUILDINGS.

The stores, basements, sub-basements and vaults on Park-row and Nassau-st., now occupied as a restaurant, bar, billiard rooms, &c., will be let from May 1, 1868.

The offices now occupied by the Surrogate on the second floor will be divided to suit applicants. They are the most desirable of any in New-York, having three fronts, viz: Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.; or they will be rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS SITUated on 5th-av., corner 1st-st., Brooklyn; a beautiful situation, near the Park, and on a line of street cars to the ferries; house furnished; in good order; replete with all modern conveniences, water, gas, furnace, &c.; contains 11 rooms besides basement and attic; will be rented low to a good tenant; immediate possession. Apply at No. 70 South-st., New-York.

TO LET—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, THE full size three-story high-stoop brick house, No. 426 West 22d-st.; neighborhood first class; rent $180 only, as the present occupant is compelled to leave the City within a few days. Permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE SIX-STORY BROWN-stone building No. 19 Union-square, containing 33 rooms, newly painted and papered and in thorough repair; a part of the rent will be taken in board, if desired. Inquire on the premises, or of J. R. TERRY, No. 9 Broadway.

NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—TO RENT, FURnished, a large house, with eighteen acres of ground well laid out; garden, grapehouse, conservatory and stables, in a pleasant neighborhood; one mile from the post-office; $3,000. Apply at No. 130 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 3.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., a small complete country residence, with 4 or 22 acres of land; fine house, beautiful views, healthy location, garden, every variety of fruit, stable, &c. Rent $1,500 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—BROOKLYN Heights—A desirable, pleasantly located residence; all modern improvements; immediate possession. Apply on the premises, No. 36 Livingston-st., or to JOHN D. OAKFORD, No. 51 Broad-st., N. Y.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—BROOKLYN Heights—A desirable, pleasantly located residence; all modern improvements; immediate possession. Apply on the premises, No. 36 Livingston-st., or to JNO. D. OAKFORD, No. 51 Broad-st., New-York.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE fine offices now occupied by the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, first floor No. 7 Broadway; rent moderate.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE NEAT COTTAGE house, with garden in front, on two lots, north side of 62d-st., near Broadway. Rent $1,000. Apply to C. G. MITCHELL, No. 92 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT FLUSHing, one hour from City; very desirable and very cheap. Apply to TYLER, WRENN & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

NO. 15 ABINGDON-SQUARE—TO LET, first floor and basement, furnished or unfurnished; also third floor.

TO LET—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS ON second floor; together or single, with gas and bath; terms moderate. Apply at No. 138 East 13th-st.

TO LEASE.—BROADWAY LOT, EAST SIDE, eighty-seven feet north of Canal-st. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1,146 Broadway,

Between 26th and 27th sts.

All money deposited on or before Dec. 1, draws interest from that date.

CHARLES PECK, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue.

INTEREST on new deposits commences the first day of every month.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, free of tax. Open DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.

FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, EIGHTH-av., corner 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from Dec. 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.

S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

THANKSGIVING.

THANKSGIVING NOTICE.—A THANKSgiving dinner will be given TO-DAY, at 12½ o'clock, to the children of the Mission and Industrial Schools connected with the First Baptist Church, in their meeting-house, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts. Sermon by Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D.D., at 11 o'clock. Singing by the children.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—REV. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., will preach in the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th-av. and 10th-st., at 11 o'clock A. M., on *The Triumph of Liberal Principles in the Episcopal Church*, with a review of the Philadelphia meetings, and the Evangelical declaration of fellowship with other Christian Churches.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY—Madison-av., corner of East 42d-st. Divine service on THANKSGIVING DAY at 10½ A. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector, will preach on *The Canonical Liberty and Historical Precedents of a Practical Recognition of Non-Episcopal Ministers*.

CHURCH OF SANTIAGO.—DIVINE SERvice on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11½ A. M., in Spanish. On SUNDAYS at 11½ A. M., in Spanish, and at 7½ P. M., in English. Seats Free. HENRY C. RILEY, Rector.

THANKSGIVING.—GOD WILLING, SERVIces TO-DAY at 11 o'clock A. M., in Forty-second-street Presbyterian Church, between 7th and 8th avs., by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. The public are invited.

ON THURSDAY, NOV. 28, (THANKSGIVing Day,) Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM will preach in his Church on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Subject—*Grounds for Ingratitude.* Services commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, TO-DAY, at 11 o'clock. Subject—*God's Goodness and the Nation's Ingratitude.*

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Thanksgiving services in this Church TO-DAY at 11 A. M.

THANKSGIVING SERMON.—MADISON-av. Baptist Church, corner 31st-st. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. WESTON, at 11 o'clock THANKSGIVING MORNING.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—On THANKSGIVING DAY the annual sermon will be preached by the Pastor, Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT. Service to commence at 11 o'clock.

REV. GEORGE W. WOODRUFF WILL preach a Thanksgiving sermon THIS MORNING at 11 o'clock, in the 7th-st. M. E. Church, near 3d-av.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, YORKVILLE, 84th-st., near 4th-av.—Thanksgiving services at 11½ A. M. Rev. WILLIAM DYMOND will preach.

BEDFORD-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 11 o'clock A. M. by the Pastor. Love feast at 7½ P. M.

THANKSGIVING DAY—REV. DR. THOMPSON will preach at Broadway Tabernacle Church at 11 o'clock THIS MORNING.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Thanksgiving sermon to-day at 10½ A. M., by Rev. W. MCALLISTER.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 68 WEST 14TH-ST., COR. 6TH-AV. FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.

A SUITE OF ELEGANT APARTMENTS, first floor, handsomely and completely furnished, with or without board or private table, at No. 70 (old number) East 15th-st., for gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen; house first-class; all modern improvements; references.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN GET a delightful room (three rooms,) in a strictly private family, gas and fire included, for $18, in Harlem, convenient to cars and boat. For particulars address Box No. 5,180 Post-office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS second floor, to let, with good board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Terms, including fire and gas, front, $20; back, $18 per week. No. 38 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

A VERY PLEASANT, FURNISHED front room, also two connecting with bath and closet, all on same floor, and all front, for gentlemen; will be let separately; corner of Broadway and 18th-st., over the drug-store. No. 27 East 18th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Single or in suite, with first-class board, for gentlemen or families; unexceptionable reference given and required. No. 1,129 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts. A. J. MORTIMORE.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD FOR the Winter may be obtained of the advertiser at his country residence; liberal table, library, piano, &c.; terms moderate. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED, fourth-story front room to let, to one or two gentlemen, with or without board. Location between Madison and 5th avs., near 42d-st. Address CLINTON, Box No. 3,673 Post-office.

ONE OR TWO LARGE ROOMS AND closets, with board, in a warm, comfortable house; all improvements. No. 319 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN, WITHOUT board, a nicely furnished room, in a private family near Union-square. Address W. B. W., Box 2,875 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO ONE or two gentlemen, with or without board; family strictly private; house and location very desirable. Apply at No. 143 West 15th-st.

NO. 23 5TH-AV., CORNER ABOVE BREVOORT HOUSE.—Elegantly furnished rooms, in a stylish and delightful location; first-class table; first floor, with private table, if desired; prices relatively quite moderate; excellent references given and required.

NO. 54 WEST 11TH-ST.—ONE FIRST floor, with 4 rooms and kitchen; also handsome furnished rooms, with first-class board, or without it, to let; references exchanged.

NO. 32 BOND-ST.—FINE SUITE OF ROOMS to let, with board, to a family or party of gentlemen; also single rooms; references exchanged.

NO. 23 EAST 4TH-ST., ONE BLOCK from Broadway, pleasant front rooms, with board for family and single gentlemen; terms reasonable.

NO. 65 IRVING-PLACE, CORNER 18TH-st., two handsome rooms to let on parlor floor; private table if desired; also rooms on the fourth floor.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST.—MURRAY HILL, near 5th-av.—Furnished rooms, en suite or single, with board. Private table if desired.

NO. 13 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Union-square and 5th-av.—Furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen only, without board.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S, furnished rooms, with or without private table. Address FIFTH-AV., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM ON first floor; also, small rooms for single gentlemen to let at No. 79 West 17th-st.

TO LET—A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, with gas, closet attached, and conveniences for fire. Apply at No. 405 West 30th-st., near 9th-av.

$7 TO $12 PER WEEK FOR PLEASant rooms, with excellent board, at No. 176 Bleecker-st., six blocks west of Broadway.

ONE LARGE ROOM ON THIRD FLOOR, also two single rooms, to let with board, at No. 52 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ALL WANTING FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, with or without board, or private table, can be suited, free of charge, by calling at 956 Broadway, near 23d-st.

NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS—VERY desirable—with or without board. No. 31 7th-av.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.

This house is now open for the accommodation of guests.

A new steamer will succeed the *Corsica* in January next, landing passengers at the wharf. Persons wishing to spend the Winter months in Nassau can address TUNNELL & LOINAZ, Proprietors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT ELASTIC VENTILATING INNER SOLES.

They are a PERFECT REMEDY for COLD or SWEATY FEET.

They will relieve RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA.

They are an ELASTIC CUSHION to the wearer—a substitute for the ELASTICITY OF YOUTH to the AGED.

They ENCOURAGE the NATURAL PERSPIRATION of the feet, PURIFY the BLOOD and give a HEALTHY CONDITION to the system.

They will REMOVE the PERSPIRATION of the feet inside of RUBBER BOOTS.

They are the CHEAPEST INNER SOLES in the market.

Retail price $1 per pair. Sold by boot and shoe dealers.

HENRY ELLIOTT, Agent, No. 10 Warren-st., New-York.

CONFECTIONERS, GROCERYMEN, BAKERS, HOTELS AND DINING SALOONS.

Now is your time. 500 whole boxes new Layer Raisins will be sold at $2 50 per box, by E. D. HAWKINS, No. 3 Vesey-st., side of Washington Market, third stand from Washington-st.

PIER AND BULKHEAD WANTED.

Wanted to purchase or lease for a term of years a good Pier and Bulkhead on the North River, between Liberty and Canal sts. Address R. S., Box No. 2,351 Post-office, New-York.

GUERLAIN, PERFUMER, Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

THANKSGIVING AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—There will be exercises in the Chapel, consisting of short addresses, singing by the children, &c., throughout the day, commencing at 11 o'clock. The children will dine from 1 until 2 o'clock, and after them the out-door poor. Dinner will be provided for 2,000. All are invited to attend. Ample room for spectators.

S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

THE GROUNDS OF THE YONKERS CEMETERY will be open for the inspection of the citizens of Yonkers on THURSDAY, (Thanksgiving Day.) WM. HENRY ANTHON, Secretary.

500 WHOLE BOXES NEW LAYER RAISINS for sale, at $2 50 per box, by E. D. HAWKINS, No. 3 Vesey-st., side of Washington Market, third stand from West-st.

STEAM-TUG FOR SALE—A PROPELLER, 16x16, in tip-top order, now running in the harbor. Address G. P., *Journal of Commerce* Office.

PEW IN CALVARY CHURCH—(DR. WASHBURN, Rector,) fourth from desk, for sale; price $1,250. Apply by note to No. 272 Madison-av.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING PRESSES for sale cheap. No. 144 Greenwich-st.

DRY GOODS

FALL STYLES.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, BROCATELS, STRIPED TERRYS AND REPS, CRETONNE CHINTZES, LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, &c., &c.

FINE LINENS.

SHEETINGS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, &c.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO., NO. 809 BROADWAY, Between 11th and 12th sts.

MACKENZIE'S CLOAKS, SACKS AND CIRCULARS, (AT REDUCED PRICES,)

In Velvet, Cloth and Plush, at STORMS, THURBER & CO. Manufactory, No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE. Salesroom, No. 751 Broadway.

W. B. MACKENZIE. (Established over 20 years.)

BROOKLYN LADIES

Will find at CANTRELL'S a lot of Heavy Winter Boots, which have been slightly soiled, at the low price of three dollars per pair. No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

CLEARING OUT SALE OF IMPORTED GOODS BY LEE, BLISS & CO., AT AUCTION PRICES.

The entire balance of the stock.

FANCY DRESS GOODS, MERINOES, SKIRTINGS, CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS, SHAWLS AND LAP ROBES, WOOL GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c., &c,

reduced to the lowest prices made by AUCTION, will be offered to the trade, commencing on MONDAY, the 25th inst.

Every lot plainly marked in figures at NET CASH prices.

The balance of the dark assortments of Alexandre Allemand Kid Gloves, at $17 per doz.

LEE, BLISS & CO., Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway.

EAST INDIA! AMERICAN INDIAN! CHINA! JAPAN! FRENCH and TURKISH GOODS.

The entire stock will be sold off to close the business. AMERICANS, FOREIGNERS, MERCHANTS, CURIOSOS, and all other persons, are invited to examine the Fancy and Staple Stock. Many articles cannot be duplicated or reproduced. The store will remain open on pleasant evenings.

INDIA GOODS, IF CHEAP, RECEIVED, AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

The Stock embraces many articles specially suited for Fairs.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 858 Broadway, (up stairs,) near 14th-st.

GOODS FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR,

Infant's Wardrobes, children's Cloaks and Suits, Cloth Sacks, Blouses, Gabrielle Dresses, &c., &c., Ready made and made to order. Slips, Aprons, Waists, Blankets, Bibs, Shoes, Corsets, Spencers, Caps, Bonnets, &c., &c.,

At F. DE PERCEVAL'S. No 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.

Velvets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries; French woven and hand-made Corsets, $1 25; the best $1 25 Kid Gloves. Also, the celebrated seamless Gloves, and Mme. Jouvin's, in new shades. Ladies' and Misses' Underwear, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

Large stock of embroidered Yokes for chemises and night gowns; French Lingerie for ladies and children. Handsome Initials and Monograms embroidered to order on handkerchiefs, table linen and bedclothes; all kinds of Embroideries and Stamping made to order, stamped goods.

KID GLOVES—BEST IN THE CITY—$1 25. Opera Kids, $1. Also Madam Jouvin's best, and the Seamless Kids. Cloth Gloves, Mittens, Gaiters, Scarfs, Hoods, &c. Ladies' and Children's Merino Wear, Hosiery, &c. W. J. ELGER, 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, M. P. BROWN, NO. 203 BROADWAY.

FURS.

FURS. FURS. FURS.

NICHOLS, BURTNETT & CO.

have opened their retail department, in which will be found all the

LATEST STYLES OF FUR GOODS, consisting of SACQUES, English Walking JACKETS, Princess Imperial and Victoria COLLARS, Ristori and Central Park BOAS, FANCY MUFFS, COLLARS and BOAS for children, with many novelties, just received from Paris.

ALSO, SOLE AGENTS of the new PARIS MUFF.

No. 452 BROADWAY.

OUR PRICES LOW—OUR FURS GOOD. —Mink Sable, $30 per set. Siberian Squirrel, $10 to $15 per set. Meadow and French Mink and Sable, $6 50. FLEMING, Manufacturer, No. 83 Chatham-st.

FLEMING'S SABLES, MINK SABLE, Royal Ermine, Siberian Squirrel and Fitch Martins are the finest and cheapest yet offered. FLEMING, No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS. FALL STYLES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,

Have on hand a large and select Stock of NEW DESIRABLE PATTERNS, which they are offering at importers' and Manufacturers' prices.

Also, an assortment of Door Mats and Window Shades.

CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

CLOTHING.

SPECIAL SALE OF CHILDREN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' FINE CLOTHING!

WHOLESALE STOCK OF $100,000 RETAILING AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

Garibaldis, Zouave Suits, Sacks, Jackets, Pants, Overcoats, &c.

Business and Fine Dress Suits for young men at very low prices.

These goods are all first-class, and will be found at less than half of Broadway prices.

SUTPHIN & DAYTON, No. 31 Chambers-st., near Centre, up stairs.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

CONKLIN & MILLER, NOS. 100 AND 102 READE-ST.,

Will sell the balance of their stock of OVERCOATS, BUSINESS SUITS, &c., at AUCTION PRICES, to close the business.

GOVERNMENT BLANKETS AND CLOTHING.

Consisting principally of eleven-pound Army Blankets, Rubber Blankets and Ponchos, Cavalry and Infantry Great Coats, Pants, Blouses, &c.

Also, Harness, Saddles, Tents, Wagons and Horse Covers, &c., &c. PITKIN & CO., No. 5 Park-place.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE FIRM OF CLARK & WALSH IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.

T. H. WALSH, JAMES H. CLARK.

The debts of C. & W. will be paid by the United States Staveless Barrel Company.

JAMES H. CLARK, President.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1867.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE IRON WORKS FOR SALE.

The property known as the Atlantic Dock Iron Works, situated at the Atlantic Basin, in the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., including the real estate and machinery; one of the best establishments in the country, with tools and patterns for building first-class steamships, &c. Apply on the premises, foot of King-st.

I. M. SINGER OFFERS FOR SALE ALL his interest in the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, together with all his English and American sewing-machine patents, with his right of extension—in fact, all his vast interest in sewing-machine business and sewing-machine inventions up to the present date. For particulars inquire of D. HAWLEY, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York City.

$2,000.—A LUCRATIVE AND WELL established manufacturing business, in successful operation, and the article indispensably necessary, is by chance for sale. For particulars address FACTORY, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

E. HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH—Patent for California and several other States for sale. For full particulars and volumes of testimony in its favor, apply at the office, No. 201 Broadway.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS.

D. D. BADGER, Pres. N. CHENEY, Vice-Pres.

Manufacturers of Building and all other iron work. 14th-st., between Avenues B and C.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—LOST—PART OF A GOLD CHAIN, with a blue enameled GOLD LOCKET, containing likenesses of two children, and a bunch of CHARMS. Whoever will bring it to A. M. SPARKS, No. 212 Bowery, will receive the above reward.

J. PALTENGHI & CO., CONFECTIONERS,

Basement No. 5 East 22d-st., corner of Broadway. Parties supplied at short notice at very moderate prices. Orders for pyramids, ice creams, cakes, chicken salad, boned turkeys, &c., &c., will be promptly attended to and punctually delivered in any part of the City.

J. PALTENGHI, O. RAFFA, L. MAZZETTI.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, NO. 300 MULBERRY-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1867.

NOTICE TO INSPECTORS OF REGISTRY AND ELECTIONS.—It is the duty of Inspectors of Registry to meet at the polling places of their respective districts, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY next, at 8 A. M., and continue in session until 9 P. M. each day, in pursuance of section 15, chapter 740, of the laws of 1865, which provides as follows: "In the City of New-York, the Inspectors of Registry shall meet on the Friday and Saturday preceding the charter election, on which occasion they shall use the register of electors made and perfected at the general election immediately preceding, which said register shall be revised, corrected and completed in the manner provided for revising, correcting and completing the register of electors made on the Tuesday three weeks preceding the election at general elections."

NOTICE TO CANVASSERS.—Canvassers who served at the last general election are hereby notified that they are required to perform the duties of their office at the coming election, unless specially notified to the contrary.

The polls close at 4 o'clock and 33 minutes, and the canvassers are by the statute required to be present at the polling places of their respective districts *at least thirty minutes* before the closing of the poll.

NOTICE TO VOTERS.—The places of registry and polling places at the charter election to be held on the 3d day of December next remain as they were at the late general election, except where changes have been made and new places designated, as follows:

Sixth Ward—Ninth District—No. 44 Bayard-st., hair-dressing saloon.

Nineteenth Ward—Fifth District—No. 730 3d-av., shoe store.

Nineteenth Ward—Eighth District—No. 833 3d-av., real estate office.

By order of the Board of Police.

THOMAS C. ACTON, President.

S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS A. BOYLAN, Bankrupt—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Julius A. Boylan in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of December, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., before JOHN FITCH, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt be held before said Register at same time and place above-mentioned. Dated at New-York, on the 9th day of November, 1867.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of JOHN P. SMITH and JAMES SMITH, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of JOHN P. SMITH and JAMES SMITH, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of JAMES F. DWIGHT, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal, Messenger.

Nov. 28, 1867.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK—IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the matter of CHARLES F. ROPER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given, that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles F. Roper, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of December, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in said District, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. The second and third meeting of creditors are ordered to be held at the same time and place.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

Dated at NEW-YORK, on this 14th day of November, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of November, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY K. STEBBINS, of Rushford, in the County of Allegany and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the front office over No. 5 Washington-street, in Watertown, N. Y., before M. A. HACKLEY, Register, on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.

EDWARD DODD, Messenger for Northern District New-York.

By CHARLES F. SYMONDS, Deputy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of ABRAHAM W. LEGGETT, Bankrupt, at New-York City, the 13th day of November, A. D. 1867, to whom it may concern. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Abraham W. Leggett, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said District, and who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

N14 law3wT*

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Nov. 4, 1867.

TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added to all Taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15.

On all Taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS C. STRYKER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, in the town of Gravesend, L. I., on or before the 18th day of March next.

CORNELIUS S. STRYKER, Administrator.

DATED, Sept. 9, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, ACCORDing to law, to all persons having claims against CATHARINE COLYER, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator of the said deceased, at the office of A. de Groot, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated this 19th day of October A. D. 1867. PETER COLYER, Administrator.

o19-law6mTh*

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,

NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—IRENO EVANGELISTA DE SOUZA DE MANA, trading under the firm name of MANA & CO., plaintiff, against CALOGERAS CALOGERAS, JOHN RALLI, and JOHN DOE, composing the firm of CALOGERAS, RALLI & CO., and THEODORE and JOHN RALLI, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 29 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve thousand six hundred dollars, with interest from the seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 29 Nassau-st., N. Y.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1867.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, on the 15th day of November, 1867.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

n28-law6wTu*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—CAROLINE BARMORE, plaintiff, against NATHANIEL BARMORE, defendant. Summons.—For relief. (Com. not served.) To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 84 Franklin-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1867.

CHARLES S. SPENCER, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 84 Franklin-st.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the 7th of November, 1867. n8-law6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ABRAM J. DOVALE and LEANDER L. OLIVER against JAMES M. RICHARDSON. Summons to the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, (which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the above named Court, in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of October, 1867,) and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service hereof on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand three hundred and seventy dollars and thirty-five cents, with interest thereon from Dec. 31, 1866, besides costs of this action.

MATHEWS & BETTS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1867. law6tF

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF PORTABLE AND stationary Steam Engines of superior construction. POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore, Md.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook, and understands all kinds of baking; will be willing to do the washing if required; can give the very best of City references for being honest and confident. Apply to Mrs. C. DIMOND, No. 204 East 14th-st., second door from 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON A situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a private family; is a good cook and one that thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 210 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to do general housework in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; is a good plain cook; is not afraid of work; would like to be the only servant; good reference. No. 103 1st-av., between 6th and 7th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—FOR A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or for general housework. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S Institute for German servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., (near Chrystie-st.,) between Bowery and Chrystie sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young German girl to do chamberwork and as waitress in a private family; good reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 201 Forsyth-st., third floor, Room No. 15.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress; understands every style of hair-dressing and family sewing; has first-class City reference. Apply at No. 129 1st-av., between 8th and 9th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can give one year's reference from her last place. Call at No. 234 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress; would take care of grown children and do plain sewing; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Apply at No. 356 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as cook in a gentleman's family; understands it and all its branches; would be willing to do the marketing; can give good reference. Call at or address No. 142 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman a situation as nurse; would assist with the chamberwork or would do plain sewing; first-class City references can be given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 151 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and assistant laundress; no objections to the country; the best City references can be given. Call at No. 55 West 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 302 East 35th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, at her own house, a few gentlemen's or ladies' washing; reference given. Call at No. 488 6th-av., Room No. 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as first-class cook and laundress; best of City references. Call at No. 177 East 11th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as kitchen girl, the other as first-class cook; have no objection to a hotel or boarding-house. Call at No. 94 East 11th-st., first floor. Have good City reference.

WANTED—BY A CONFIDENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or assist in the washing; best City reference. Can be seen at her last place, No. 203 East 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, lately arrived from Europe, a situation as children's maid or to travel with a lady. Apply, for two days, at No. 68 East 6th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook; would assist with the washing and ironing if required; best of City reference. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY ONE who understands all kinds of soups and game, boning and larding; is an excellent baker; City reference. Call at No. 248 West 16th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class cook; understands all kinds of baking, also pastry; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 428 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as good cook; one who is willing to help with the washing; two years' reference. Apply at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook; is a good baker, also a good washer and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 445 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK, washer and ironer, in a small private family; three years' reference. Call at No. 48 Downing-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or waiting alone. Can be seen for two days at No. 328 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; best of City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

A NEW-ENGLAND LADY OF EXPERIENCE desires a reëngagement as housekeeper; can give the best of City references. Address E. M. E., Box No. 353 New-York Post-office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; is strictly temperate; understands the care of horses and carriages; has two years' reference from his last place; no objections to the City or country. Call at or address, for two days, No. 127 East 19th-st., near Irving-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single man who has lived with the most respectable families in this City; can give several years' of the highest City reference. Can be seen at No. 66 University-place, or address M., Box 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant single man of many years' experience; is a good groom and careful driver; best of City reference will be given. Call or address J. J., at private stable No. 41 East 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (ENGLISH) A situation as butler in a private family; no objection to the country; satisfactory reference from his last place to his capability, honesty, sobriety, &c. Address for three days J. F. E., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PROTESTant, a situation as coachman and gardener; is not afraid of hard work; understands his business in all its branches; has good recommendations. Address G. L. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a sober, steady, industrious man who thoroughly understands his business; has first-class references; will be found willing and obliging; country preferred. Address J. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, single man, who thoroughly understands his business; has first-class references. Call or address J. K., No. 94 West 18th-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as waiter in a private family, or as valet to a gentleman to travel; good reference. Address for two days. T. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A young man; advertiser is a Protestant, and can be highly recommended by his last employer. Call or address No. 488 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—LADIES HAVING AN HOUR OR two during the day can assist a most noble charity, and befriend the unfortunate and crippled soldiers who saved our country. Those who can devote their whole time will be allowed a fair remuneration. Please call upon or address GETTYSBURGH ASYLUM ASSOCIATION, store No. 546 Broadway.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT draughtsman for work on fortifications; must be well recommended. U. S. Engineer Agency, No. 7 Bowling-green.

PROPOSALS.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1867.

Proposals sealed and indorsed "Proposals for supplies advertised" will be received at this office until 1 P. M. the 2d proximo for the following supplies, *which must be of the very best quality*, delivered free of expense at the New-York Navy-Yard, and subject to the *usual inspection thereof*, to wit:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

50 Sheets Russia iron for stoves; one wagon.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

11,000 pounds round iron, viz.: 5,000 pounds 4½ diameter, 17 feet to 19 feet long; 1,000 pounds 4-16 diameter, 10 feet to 12 feet long, and 5,000 pounds ⅞ diameter, 16 to 18 feet long.

Responsible security for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded will be required, which must conform *with stipulations on the blank forms*, to be had at this office, otherwise bids *will not be entertained*.

C. W. HASSLER, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

OFFICE OF CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Nov. 19, 1867.

TO MACHINISTS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, Nov. 30, 1867, for the supply of 300 water metres, Worthington's Patent, of the following sizes, viz: five-eighths of an inch, one, two and three inch, the quantity of each size required, to be determined by the Board. Each proposal must be indorsed, "Proposals for Water Metres," together with the name of the bidder and date of offering.

The amount of security required will be $1,000.

Specimens of the metres and blank forms of bids can be had on application to the Clerk of the Board at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until the 9th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said Proposals will be considered for supplying the Public Schools, under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st January, 1868.

A list of the articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

TIMOTHY BRENNAN, SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, JAMES W. FARR, JAMES B. DUPIGNAC, Committee on Supplies.

OFFICE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1867.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY this Company until the 10th day of December prox., at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened for the sale of the whole, or any part of $15,000 of dividend scrip of said Company for its sinking fund, reserving the right to decline such bids as may be deemed unsatisfactory.

By order of the Board of Directors, M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 30
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 14
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT....SATURDAY, Dec. 28
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 11

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT FOR BREST and HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, 30th of November, at 9 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8 o'clock.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
SIDON.....Nov. 20
TIBERIA.....Nov. 27
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin $110; second cabin, $65; steerage $35, Gold.
The regular trips being discontinued during the Winter months, extra departures will be advertised.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Nov. 30.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 14.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 28.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 11.
The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18
CHICAGO.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
ERIN, HALL.....SATURDAY, Nov. 30
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS.....SATURDAY, Dec. 7
FRANCE, GRACE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 14
VIRGINIA, PROWSE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 21
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Nov. 30.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, Dec. 7.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF WASHINGTON...SATURDAY.....Nov. 30
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 7
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 14
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 21
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 28
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 18.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 25.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 8.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

BALTIMORE AND HAVANA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS VIA KEY WEST.
The steamship LIBERTY will sail for the above ports on TUESDAY, Dec. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passengers leaving New-York in the evening of the day previous to sailing will connect with the steamer.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
HENRY M. WARFIELD & CO., Agent,
No. 16 Spear's Wharf.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on
MONDAY, Dec. 2.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....80
Payable in gold.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Nov. 28.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Dec. 5.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Dec. 12.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A contract has been concluded with the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, and that the Royal Mail Service between New-York and Nassau, Bahamas and Havana, will on and after the 30th day of January, 1868, be performed by that Company.
T. DARLING,
B. L. BURNSIDE,
Commissioners.

FOR HAVANA—CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.—The well-known fast sailing side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will sail for the above port, from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 P. M.
Freight on measurement goods, 30 cents per foot.
Freight on weight goods, 1 cent per lb.
Passage money, $65 in currency.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Carrying the United States Mails.
The first-class iron steamship
VIRGINIA,
W. B. SHERWOOD, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 45, East River,
MONDAY, Dec. 2,
AT 3 P. M.,
for the above ports.
Freight and passage office, No. 26 Broadway.
E. W. TURNER, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
NOV. 30—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Dec. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Dec. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamer of Nov. 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, from San Francisco, Dec. 4; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK, for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA, for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The fast and elegant steamship
SAN FRANCISCO,
Capt. ELISHA HOWES,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
MOSES TAYLOR,
Capt. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received until Friday, Nov. 29, at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
Measurement goods, 5 cents per cubic foot.
Weight goods, 15 cents per 100 pounds.
Flour, 25 cents per barrel.
Special articles, one-quarter tariff rates.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 28.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 5.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, LYONS, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Nov. 30.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 7,
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, Nov. 29;
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Dec. 5, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THURSDAY BEING A holiday, the steamer E. B. SOUDER will sail for CHARLESTON, S. C., on FRIDAY, Nov. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. WHEELER & LINNARD,
No. 13 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. Freight 10c. per foot.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE $15.
The fast and popular steamship MATANZAS, J. RYDER, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st. Agents at Charleston will forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
Steamer SARAGOSSA will follow Dec. 7.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT — THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 30.
HERMAN, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4.
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Dec. 7.
For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA— Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, Capt. BAKER, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
FIRST STEAMER.
The favorite steamship
PERIT,
E. A. DELANOY, Commander,
is now loading at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively leave for Galveston on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
No charge for drayage in Galveston.
Goods forwarded to the interior by railroad; also, goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavacca without charge.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.—The steamship BIENVILLE, leaving Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.
For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M. daily. Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 269 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Nov. 23, 1 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 22, 12 M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 28, 8:30 A. M.	Wednes., Nov. 27, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 10 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 11 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 2, 7:30 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st., New-York. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Nov. 16, 10:30 A. M.	Monday, Nov. 18, 8:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 20th, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 21, 2 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 22, 1 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 23, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 7 A. M.
Monday, Nov. 25, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 26, 7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 27th, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 28, 8:30 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 10 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 2, 8 A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR.
The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 25 E.R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P.M., instead of 6 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE,) AND NORTHPORT.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAML. E. UNDERHILL leaves Pier No. 24 East River (Catharine-st.) at 3½ P. M. and foot of 29th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M. daily, for Lloyd's Dock and Oyster Bay; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Northport; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Union Dock (Bayville.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE.
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS, awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867, in competition with best makers of all countries, offer at their warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, the largest assortment in the country of instruments of this class. Prices: $75, $90, $100, $110, $125, $140, $160, $170, $180, $200, to $1,000 and upwards each; uniform to all and invariable. The closest examination of their instruments by the most critical judges is respectfully solicited.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.
RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Piano-fortes with Patent Combination Sounding-Boards.
This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment. Warerooms, 644 and 646 Broadway, N. Y.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,
NO. 841 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
MANUFACTURERS OF ORGANS AND MELODEONS, AND DEALERS IN PIANOS.
"For the best Cabinet Organs a 'Gold Medal,'" Am. Inst., N. Y., and the first prize wherever exhibited.
Instruments to let and sold by installments.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 865 BROADWAY.
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' FIRST-PREMIUM PIANOS, with Agraffe Treble.—Melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received from one to two years. Chickering's, Steinway's, Bradbury's, Worcester's and the Arion Pianos to let. Pianos tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

T. H. CHAMBERS & SON INVITE Piano dealers and professors to examine their IMPROVED NEW-SCALE PIANOS just finished, which combine all the essential attributes of a perfect Piano, constituting the "CHAMBERS" PIANO the best now manufactured. Factory, No. 14 6th-st.; Warerooms 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

$100 TO $600.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand, piano-fortes to let, and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

FURNITURE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany Parlor and Chamber Furniture.
Dining-room Suites,
Spring and Hair Mattresses, &c., &c.
Enameled and Chamber Furniture.
DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, No. 65 Christie-st., and Nos. 130 and 132 Hester-st., entrance No. 87 Bowery.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY
AND DINING-ROOM
FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

FURNITURE. NO. 447 BROADWAY.
First-class at reasonable price, at wholesale or retail.
THE FRENCH STYLE OF BLACK WALNUT FRAMES, for sale to dealers.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

COAL.

PARMELE BROTHERS
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
ENGLISH CANNEL, LIVERPOOL, NEWCASTLE
and all kinds of Anthracite
COAL.
Gas Companies, dealers and families supplied. Yards IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
Offices No. 32 Pine-st. and No. 10 Union-square, (East side.

COKE, $3 PER CHALDRON IN THE yard at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st. Delivered at $3 per chaldron by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 306 West 18th-st., and JOHN SMITH, corner of Avenue C and East 15th-st.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.
ST. LOUIS CITY WATER BONDS AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS,
ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21, 1867.
The Board of Water Commissioners of the City of St. Louis will (by authority of law) offer at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange in this City, on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock noon, the remainder of the "ST. LOUIS WATER BONDS," amounting in the aggregate to
TWO AND A HALF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.
The bonds will be offered for sale in sums of not less than one hundred thousand dollars, and the whole, or such portion of the whole two and a half million dollars, will be sold, as may in the judgment of the Board seem proper. Bonds will be ready for delivery on or about Jan. 1, 1868, as soon as signed by the Mayor, City Register and President of the Board, and must be paid for at the National Bank of the State of Missouri, in St. Louis, in the currency of the United States, ON DELIVERY.
These bonds bear date June 25, 1867; have twenty years to run; principal and interest payable (interest half-yearly) in GOLD COIN of the United States, at the National Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York, and being ante-dated, one coupon, for the amount of interest due 25th of December, 1867, will be cut off previous to delivery.
The security for the payment of principal and interest of these bonds is based:
First—On the faith and credit of the City of St. Louis.
Second—On the annual revenue of the Water Works. This revenue, for the seven months ending Oct. 31, amounted to $169,868 05; and for the year ending April 1, 1868, will probably amount to $280,000.
When the Works now being constructed are completed and in operation, with the increased area which will then be supplied, the annual revenue, it is estimated, will reach half a million.
The accruing net revenue is appropriated by law to the payment (in gold) of principal and interest of these bonds, and cannot be legally diverted from that purpose.
Copies of the law under which the Commissioners act will be sent, on application to the undersigned.
By order of the Board.
GEO. K. BUDD, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
FRIDAY, Nov. 29, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
1,357 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges,
767 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons,
Cargo brig *Aquilla*, from Palermo.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VELVET BRUSSELS CARPETS, CHINA, GLASSWARE, &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 29, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 46 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., elegant black walnut and gilt library suite, black-walnut and gilt book-case, escretoire and library table, black-walnut and gilt plate glass fire-screen, mantel mirror, turquoise and gilt chandelier, bronze and marble, mantel clock and vases, elegant carved oak dining-table, arm and dining-chairs in green reps, elegant carved oak buffet pier table, oak and black-walnut cornices, and oak hall table and chairs, elegant reps, portier and window curtains, lace curtains, carved oak sofas in green reps, black-walnut and ebony bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, armoire a glaces, commodes, &c; feather bolsters, pillows, hair mattresses, &c.; window shades, handsome wilton and Brussels carpets, oil cloths, together with an assortment of kitchen and sundry furniture, with which the sale will commence.
Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
BOOK TRADE SALEROOMS.—CLINTON HALL. Astor-place and 8th-st.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. Consignments solicited. Libraries catalogued and sold.
FRIDAY, Nov. 29, at 7 o'clock P. M.,
AUTOGRAPHS.
Catalogue of a valuable collection of American and Foreign Autographs; also, Manuscripts, Documents, &c. Among the collection will be found some very fine and scarce specimens of Washington, Lafayette, Lord Byron, two splendid letters; Benjamin West, Napoleon I., Josephine, many of Napoleon's famous Marshals, Generals, &c.; Shelley, the Poet; Cherubini, Thomas Moore, John Randolph, A. Lincoln, Washington Irving, &c., &c. Also, a manuscript by Melancthon, very valuable and curious. Catalogues ready.
SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 7 o'clock, P. M.
A large collection of Books in their various departments: History, Biography, Fiction, Voyages and Travels, Poetry, &c., &c., Catalogues ready.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF WATER FRONT PROPERTY AT JERSEY CITY—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 7, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, the valuable water front property of the HUDSON RIVER CEMENT COMPANY, located at Jersey City, near Jersey City Ferry, being 234 feet front and about 1,200 feet deep. Information in regard to the property can be obtained from J. H. BUTTS, Secretary, on the premises. Possession given immediately. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, NOV. 29, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn, new ready-made clothing, to pay advances, &c.; 12 overcoats, 50 sack, 30 frock, 50 vests, 40 pants, all custom-made, in lots to suit purchasers. Also, handsome mink victorine and cuffs, new.

NO. 3 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1867.
THE AUCTION SALE OF THREE (3) horses, two (2) oxen, twenty (20) carts, seventeen (17) sets harness, fifteen thousand (15,000) pounds wrought and cast iron, &c., &c., advertised to take place at Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, on Thursday, 28th inst., is postponed until SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 11 o'clock A. M. Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 23 1865 at the same hour and place
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867 feb1-lawtomh28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eigth hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867 mh29-lawtomy30
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867. my30-lawtoau29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867. au30-lawtodec26

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, DEC. 9, AT Davis' miscellaneous machinery yard, Nos. 120 and 124 Hudson-st., Jersey City, two blocks from the ferry, one large oscillating engine, built by the Allaire Works, and in perfect order.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &C.—GREAT BARGAINS.—Sleighs, $40 to $45; bells, $1 to $3; harness, $12 to $15; new buggies, $65; 500 carriages, all styles; lowest prices in New-York. Several second-hand carriages; also, 60 carriages to be sold at great loss, on account of consignees. CALVIN WITTY, Carriage Depot, Nos. 636 and 638 Broadway; Nos. 166, 168 and 170 Crosby-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND all kinds of slate work, plain and ornamental, manufactured by the PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY. Also, roofing slate. Trade supplied. Warehouse No. 40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND decorated marble mantels, wainscoting, panels, &c. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 36th and 36th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FRIDAY.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, NOV. 29, at 8.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, NOV. 29, at 8.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
OF GOUNOD'S NEW OPERA,
ROMEO E GIULIETTA,
ROMEO E GIULIETTA.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 30,
GRAND OPERA MATINEE,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE,
POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE
OF MME. PAREPA-ROSA.
The Director begs to announce that Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, who is now fulfilling numerous engagements in different parts of the country, will, while passing through this City, appear on this occasion positively for the last time in Opera during this season.
SIG. GIORGIO RONCONI AS FIGARO.
BOX OFFICE AND OTHER TICKET OFFICES NOW OPEN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
GRAND THANKSGIVING GALA PERFORMANCE
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Nov. 28, at 8,
Goethe's celebrated drama,
EGMONT,
with Beethoven's music, performed by the
ORCHESTRA OF THE ITALIAN OPERA.
SATURDAY EVENING—Positively last night of
MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
THUSNELDE;
OR, THE GLADIATOR OF RAVENNA.
BOX AND TICKET OFFICES NOW OPEN.

BRING YOUR FAMILY TO SEE THE PILGRIM
AT BUNYAN HALL.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN.....Lessee and Director
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
NINTH WEEK OF THE OPERA BOUFFE.
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AND BRILLIANT OPERA YET PRODUCED IN AMERICA.
The Most Fascinating Music.
Admirable, Appropriate Scenery.
Richest Costumes and Appointments.
The Greatest Conspiracy Imaginable.
The Grand Review of the Troops.
THE CHARMING TOSTEE AS THE DUCHESS.
THIS THANKSGIVING EVENING, Nov. 28,
and FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 29.
Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 30,
PAR DROIT DE CONQUETE,
A comedy in 3 acts by M. Ernest Legouve,
and
L'AMOUR QUE QU' C'EST QU' CA?
Vaudeville in one act by MM. Clairville, Lambert.
Tickets at the Theatre; Schirmer's, No. 701, Cochran's, No. 895, and Macoy's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
Admission $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50; Gallery, 50 cts.; Balcony Boxes, $8 to $10. Begins at 7¾.

ORATORIOS.
STEINWAY HALL.
Mr. L. F. HARRISON begs to announce that he has completed arrangements for a series of SIX GRAND ORATORIOS, to take place during the season of 1867–68, at Steinway Hall, commencing on the
NATIONAL THANKSGIVING DAY.
THURSDAY, Nov. 28—THE SEASONS.
THURSDAY, Dec. 12—SAMSON.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 25—THE MESSIAH.
THURSDAY, Jan. 23—THE CREATION.
THURSDAY, Feb. 20—JUDAS MACCABÆUS.
THURSDAY, March 19—ELIJAH.
Mr. Harrison has secured the services of the best Soloists, including the celebrated Prima Donna,
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA,
who will sing the Celebrated Song, "A Wealthy Lord who Long had Loved," accompanied by the great "Laughing Chorus by the New-York Harmonic Society and Orchestra."
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Baritone.
Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Full Orchestra.
THE GRAND CHORUS
of the
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
F. L. RITTER, Director.
E. J. CONNOLLY, Organist.
Subscription tickets for the six Oratorios, including reserved seats,
FIVE DOLLARS.
Single tickets, with reserved seats.....$1 50
NOTICE.
The Ticket office at Steinway Hall will be opened all day for the sale of Subscription and Single Tickets.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FRIDAY.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 29.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF GOUNOD'S
ROMEO E GIULIETTA.

MATINEES EVERY DAY THIS WEEK, AT 2 P. M.,
AT BUNYAN HALL.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAGE'S VENUSES and his other paintings will remain open on THANKSGIVING DAY at the Studio Building, 10th-st. All lovers of art should see them.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ORANGE PRIORY.
A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept. 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, New-Jersey.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will re-open, Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 17 West 38th-st.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON
WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.
MRS. S. A. STELWAGON, Principal.
The Winter Term commences Nov. 21, 1867.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL
For the careful
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 967 Broadway.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—One of the pleasantest locations, finest buildings and best schools in the State; with 12 teachers; double rooms, papered, carpeted and fully furnished. Send for circular. Winter term commences Dec. 17. ORREN PERKINS, Principal.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE, AT IRVINGTON, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York, a French, English and Classical Boarding-school for boys; beauty of scenery and pureness of air unsurpassed. The French is strictly the language of the school.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st. Sixth season. Classes in Calisthenics, or Light Gymnastics, for Ladies, Misses and Masters.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.— A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery.—Private instruction, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Correspondence, &c. Ladies department.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens DEC. 30. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MRS. BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st.

THE MISSES WATSONS' SCHOOL FOR misses and children, at No. 28 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A WELL QUALIFIED TEACHER for a small private school near New-York; salary liberal. Address, with full particulars as to abilities, references, &c., M. A. H., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, DRAWING and embroidery lessons by a superior German lady; also board desired in part payment for instruction. Address A. M. B, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED GERMAN lady wishes to exchange German, French or English lessons for Italian conversation. Address A. F., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

ANNIVERSARIES.

SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY.
The one hundred and eleventh anniversary festival of the Saint Andrew's Society of the State of New-York will be celebrated on SATURDAY, 30th inst.
The members will dine together at Delmonico's, 5th-av., at 6 o'clock precisely, and are requested to meet at 5 o'clock for the transaction of business.
The following gentlemen were elected managers at the preparatory meeting on the 14th inst.:
James Brand, No. 45 Broadway.
James Callender, No. 49 Exchange-place.
John Roberton, No. 76 South-st.
A. M. Stewart, No. 37 Park-row.
Bryce Gray, No. 33 Warren-st.
J. Dennistoun Wood, No. 45 William-st.
Persons interested in the Society or its associations, wishing to unite with their countrymen in celebration of the day, can obtain tickets from any of the managers.
JAS. CALLENDER, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Performances in the lecture-room
EVERY HOUR.
THANKSGIVING DAY.
MILNES LEVICK'S NEW DRAMA,
THE UNION PRISONER;
OR, THE PATRIOT'S DAUGHTER.
ARRIVAL OF VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
SPLENDID LIVING GIRAFFE.
TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS
THE ONLY LIVING GORILLA
IN CAPTIVITY.
S. C. PERRY, THE WONDERFUL BIRD IMITATOR.
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
Miss ELLEN HAWKINS, BEARDED LADY.
Mr. A. MONTARG, PHENOMENON VIOLINIST.
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, GIANTESS, DWARFS,
FAT LADY, MAMMOTH FAT BABY,
LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY,
LIVING SEA-LEOPARD, SNAKES, MONKEYS,
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
immense collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
embracing the most prominent, and wonderful specimens of animated nature ever exhibited. Can be seen day or night.
Admission, to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GREAT ATTRACTION
FOR THANKSGIVING
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING.
On which occasion a beautiful
DOMESTIC DRAMA,
AND A
STANDARD COMEDY,
will be presented by artists from
WALLACK'S THEATRE.
The performance will commence with Boucicault's drama of
NAPOLEON'S OLD GUARD.
Haversack.....Mr. MARK SMITH
Lord Beauvais.....Mr. J. W. LEONARD
Henri.....Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL
Rawson.....Mr. E. MILTON
Melanie.....Miss KATE RANOE
(Her first appearance in Brooklyn. From the principal London Theatres.)
Lady Beauvais.....Mrs. W. WINTER
To be followed by Buckstone's comedy of
MARRIED LIFE.
Mr. Sam Coddle.....Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Mrs. Sam Coddle.....Mrs. VERNON
Mr. Fred. Younghusband.....Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON
Mrs. Fred. Younghusband.....Miss MARY GANNON
Mr. Henry Dove.....Mr. A. W. YOUNG
Mrs. Henry Dove.....Miss FANNY MORANT
Mr. Lionel Lynx.....Mr. J. B. POLK
Mrs. Lionel Lynx.....Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS
Mr. Geo. Dismal.....Mr. GEO. HOLLAND
Mrs. Geo. Dismal.....Miss ANNIE WARD
APPROPRIATE MUSIC BY AN EFFICIENT ORCHESTRA.
Doors open at 7½ P. M. Curtain rises at 8 P. M.
Admission.....75 cents
Reserved Seats.....$1
Family Circle.....50 cents
BOX BOOK OPEN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—TO-DAY.
THANKSGIVING FESTIVALS.
SHAKESPEARE'S MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
CONCEDED ON ALL SIDES TO BE THE GRANDEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL EVER SEEN UPON THE AMERICAN STAGE.
THANKSGIVING FESTIVALS — TO-DAY — MATINEE AT 1½.
THANKSGIVING FESTIVALS — TO-DAY — MATINEE AT 1½.
THANKSGIVING FESTIVALS — TO-DAY — MATINEE AT 1½.
THANKSGIVING FESTIVALS — TO-DAY — MATINEE AT 1½.
DISTRICT-ATTORNEY A. OAKEY HALL
eloquently says of the spectacle:
* * "One scene is a poem on canvass; another is a fairy tale, portrayed by pencil and sweet voices; a third is a life-like return to the people, manners and customs of classic Athens. Never before has there been such an æsthetical reunion in New-York for lovers of harmony, painting and Shakespearean humor and poetry."—*A. Oakey Hall, in Leader, Nov. 2.*
THANKSGIVING FESTIVALS — TO-NIGHT — DAY and NIGHT
THANKSGIVING FESTIVALS — TO-NIGHT — DAY and NIGHT
THANKSGIVING FESTIVALS — TO-NIGHT — DAY and NIGHT
THANKSGIVING FESTIVALS — TO-NIGHT — DAY and NIGHT
SHAKESPEARE'S EXQUISITE FAIRY SPECTACLE.

NAST'S CARICATURAMA.
NAST'S CARICATURAMA.
NAST'S CARICATURAMA.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.....Director
FOUR MATINEES THANKSGIVING WEEK.
FOUR MATINEES THANKSGIVING WEEK.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY,
FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.
Third week of
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE.
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE.
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSISAN ATHLETE,
whose astounding feats upon the Flying Trapeze have been pronounced by the public and the press
THE MOST WONDERFUL GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCE EVER SEEN IN AMERICA
The entire strength of the
MOST COMPLETE CIRCUS TROUPE
ever organized in this country, in
A SUPERB PROGRAMME
OF STARTLING ARENIC SPLENDORS,
including every variety of
ARTISTIC HORSEMANSHIP
AND NOVEL ACROBATIC FEATS.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents. To reserved seats, 75 cents; children, 50 cents. Begins at 8.

LYRIC HALL.—FRIDAY.
Nos. 723, 725 and 727 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS.....DIRECTOR
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS ONLY.
TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 29, at 8,
THEO. THOMAS'
FIFTH GRAND POPULAR CONCERT
at the above-named new and elegant Concert Hall.
First appearance at these concerts of
THE FAVORITE TENOR, SIGNOR SEVERINI,
together with
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA AND
EMINENT SOLOISTS.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS ONLY.
SUNDAY EVENING—SECOND SUNDAY CONCERT.

DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.
HARTZ, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
MATINEE THIS DAY, AT 2½.
THIS EVENING at 8, will be reproduced
THE FLOATING HEAD,
THE FLOATING HEAD.
Tickets 50c. and $1. Doors open at 7¼. Chickering's piano is used. Matinee 50c. Children half price. Doors open at 2.

NAST'S CARICATURAMA.
NAST'S CARICATURAMA.
NAST'S CARICATURAMA.

BUNYAN HALL,
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
GREAT ATTRACTION FOR THANKSGIVING WEEK.
"THE PILGRIM,"
SPLENDID TABLEAUX,
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION,
MUSIC BY PHILIP PHILLIPS.
GRAND MATINEES on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M., and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK.
Admission, 50 cents and $1.

MR. KENNEDY'S
SONGS OF SCOTLAND.
Tabernacle, Jersey City, to-night.
Opera House, Paterson, to-morrow.
Taylor's Hall, Trenton, Monday, Dec. 2.
Piano-forte.....Miss Kennedy

EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF PAINTINGS OF
THE ARTIST FUND SOCIETY,
At Putnam's Art Gallery,
No. 661 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FRIDAY.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY,) Nov. 29,
LAST NIGHT LAST NIGHT
OF GOUNOD'S NEW OPERA,
ROMEO E GIULIETTA.

CROWDS RUSH TO SEE
THE MAGNIFICENT TABLEAUX
AT BUNYAN HALL.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 830 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.
The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.
TERMS.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THE places of amusement can be secured six days in advance at the Theatre Ticket Office, St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

LECTURES.

"IDIOTS AND WOMEN,"
OR
"BREAKERS AHEAD."
The audience to decide which.
ANNA E. DICKINSON
AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 3.
Tickets 50c. For sale at the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway; Miller, No. 522 Broadway; Matthews, No. 589 Broadway. Doors open at 7; lecture at 8.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SWEDISH FAMINE SUFFERERS.
LECTURE AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
By Hon. J. D. REYMART,
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, 1867,
At 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

NORWOOD
THIRD WEEK AND CROWDED HOUSES.

Every Night and Saturday Afternoon, at the New-York Theatre, Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway	"NORWOOD."
"NORWOOD."	With the BEAUTIFUL WORRELL SISTERS! Great Comedy Company! Superb Military Music! Exquisite Scenery! Unique War Songs!
The Jolliest Scenes, The Liveliest People, Camp Fire Frolics, Unique Love Story, Thrilling War Tableaux.	All to be seen in "NORWOOD."

THANKSGIVING / THANKSGIVING / THANKSGIVING / THANKSGIVING / THANKSGIVING } of NORWOOD. { MATINEE / MATINEE / MATINEE / MATINEE / MATINEE

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
It is respectfully announced that the
NEW AND ORIGINAL DRAMA
by Mr. Watts Phillips, now being performed in London with the greatest success, entitled
MAUD'S PERIL,
will be performed
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 28,
and EVERY EVENING until further notice,
With new and appropriate scenery, costumes, furniture, appointments, mechanical effects.
Characters by Messrs. J. W. WALLACK, J. H. STODDARD, B. T. RINGGOLD, G. F. BROWNE, W. H. POPE, B. DURAND, C. SHERMAN, J. CURRAN, E. CASHIN, G. WHITE, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Miss MARY BARRETT, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.
The above drama terminating at an early hour, it is respectfully announced that the very popular petite Comedy of
FORTY AND FIFTY,
will be performed in addition on FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS.
The Manager, desirous of presenting to the visitors of this Theatre variety as well as novelty, will shortly alternate with Watts Phillips' fine drama of MAUD'S PERIL, the standard plays already given with such unprecedented success. Others, of equal merit, are in course of preparation, with the same care and perfection of casts, scenery and appointments.
Box book open six days in advance.
Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—OPERA.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, at 8,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF GOUNOD'S
ROMEO E GIULIETTA

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
Second year of the world-renowned
BLACK CROOK,
AND JARRETT & PALMER'S
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
NUMBERING OVER SEVENTY DANSEUSES,
selected from the best schools of Europe.
ENTIRELY NEW ATTRACTIONS!
GREAT HIT OF LA GARDE IMPERIALE,
NUMBERING 150 CHILDREN, forming a
REGIMENT OF SOLDIERS,
fully equipped in
SPLENDID NEW UNIFORMS FROM PARIS.
Brilliant reception of the
TWO PREMIERS ASSOLUTA.
GRAND BALLET OF 70, 70, 70, 70,
and the CHILD VIVANDIERE, &c., &c.
FIRST MALE DANCER OF THE DAY.
Splendid Scenery, Costumes, Armors, &c. &c.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
THANKSGIVING DAY—TWO PERFORMANCES.

MATINEE at 1½. DRAMA and FARCE. PRIVATE BOARD. HUT OF THE RED MOUNTAIN.	EVENING at 7¾. TAYLOR'S LESSON. TICKET OF LEAVE MAN. THE FLORENCES.

FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. W. J. FLORENCE.
SATURDAY—TICKET OF LEAVE MAN MATINEE.

GO SEE THE GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE
AT BUNYAN HALL.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
EVERY EVENING, BURLESQUE OF MEDEA.
MEDEA.....Mr. LEFFINGWELL
JASON.....Mr. CHAS. HOWARD WATKINS
Also, FIT TO BE A DUCHESS.
FRANCINI PREVAL.....Mrs. HOWARD WATKINS
MARQUIS DE RICHVILLE.....Mr. LEFFINGWELL

NAST'S CARICATURAMA.
NAST'S CARICATURAMA.
NAST'S CARICATURAMA.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE,
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
KALOSPINTHECHROMOKRENE.
THE
WONDERFUL MAGIC FOUNTAIN.
The new Ballet,
LA FONTAINE D'AMOUR.
MORLACCHI,
SEVEN FIRST DANSEUSES,
DE POL'S
EUROPEAN STAR BALLET COMBINATION
In the
GOLDEN BRANCH.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
Grand Matinees SATURDAY and THURSDAY, Thanksgiving, at 1 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—OPERA.
POSITIVELY NAST NIGHT
OF GOUNOD'S MASTERWORK,
ROMEO E GIULIETTA.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, Nov. 29.

C. DIEHL'S
PAINTING OF MACBETH
Coming from the chamber of Duncan, and received on the stairs by Lady Macbeth,
Now on Exhibition at the gallery
WEISMANN & LANGERFELDT,
No. 920 Broadway, New-York.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 28 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY— Treatment from 10 to 5; Paris, London and New-York. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," on his special treatment of local, constitutional and nervous diseases, strictures, fistula, piles, &c., mailed free, $1 50.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

CITIZENS AND STRANGERS SHOULD consult Dr. KING, No. 126 West 9th-st., near Broadway, immediately; cure guaranteed in 78 hours. Office open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NOTICE TO THE AFFLICTED WITH LAMENESS.—Dr. SAML. SWEET, natural bone-setter, can be consulted for a few days at the home-made dining-saloon at No. 284 Greenwich-st.

DR. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Confidential consultation for ladies; female physician if desired; insured immediate relief, with safety, from whatever cause guaranteed.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 80 pages, gratis.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL advice in special complaints would do well to call on Dr. WEST, No. 545 Broadway. Consultation strictly confidential.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 8 Greene-st., does not humbug ladies with medicine.

THE MAYORALTY.

Hoffman Ratification Meeting at the Cooper Institute.

Speeches by John H. Anthon, Mr. Hoffman, James T. Brady, A. Oakey Hall and Others.

Mass Meeting in Wall Street in Favor of Mr. Darling.

An overflowing and enthusiastic meeting was held at Cooper Institute last evening, to ratify the nomination of Hon. John T. Hoffman for Mayor. Within a very few minutes after the doors were opened the hall was filled, and many were unable to obtain even standing-room. Several rows of front seats were reserved for ladies, of whom there was a fair proportion present. The hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion. In front of the platform was a shield draped with flags. Above the platform was a portrait of Mr. Hoffman, and beneath this a star formed of brilliantly colored glass. An Irish harp also stood out conspicuously, and artificial flowers, shields, stars, flags, eagles and other decorations adorned all the walls. On the wall opposite the platform was the following:

"All lovers of decency, economy and uprightness will vote for John T. Hoffman."

On the platform were the following gentlemen: Judge Barbour, Comptroller Connolly, Surrogate Tucker, Jas. T. Brady, J. B. Nicolson, Douglas Taylor, Sheriff Kelly, Wm. Kelly, Judge Dowling, Isaiah Rynders, M. T. Brennan, Wm. M. Tweed, Judges Sutherland, Barnard and Schermerhorn, A. R. Lawrence, A. J. Rodgers, Wesley Smith, S. G. Courtney, J. Sparks and H. Vandervoort.

Sheriff John Kelly called the meeting to order, and in doing so explained that he had been misrepresented by the New-York *Tribune*, in an account of a meeting on Saturday evening last, in the Twenty-second Ward, where he was reported to have said that Mr. Chas. Devlin paid money for a certain office under Fernando Wood. This was a mistake. He said Daniel, not Charles Devlin. Mr. Kelly nominated Mr. Jno. H. Anthon as Chairman, and the choice was indorsed with a unanimous and hearty vote, accompanied by loud cheers.

Mr. Anthon, in accepting the compliment, said he desired, as a former contestant for the Mayoralty, to explain the reason why he withdrew from the canvass. The body which nominated him still existed; it had not yet given up the vigorous fight that it has so long maintained in this City. It is now as it has ever been, opposed to Tammany Hall and those who belong to that wing of the Democracy, but sometimes it becomes a party to make sacrifices for the public good, and this was the motive which led the Union Democratic Convention of this City, at his suggestion, to indorse Mr. Hoffman for Mayor. For the time being it has been determined that all other interests must give way before this popular effort to defeat a bad man at any expense. He (Mr. Anthon) might have remained in the canvass, and had the pleasure of drawing out, perhaps, a large number of votes from good, honest friends and supporters, but he preferred to yield his personal pride and ambition to the nobler motive—the public weal. In conclusion he expressed the hope that at the approaching election that gray-haired spectre that had so often appeared between the people of New-York and their best interests would be deeply buried, and then, thereafter, upon the fresh green sod above the grave, the Democratic Union would renew, as vigorously as ever, its old contest with Tammany.

Mr. S. G. Courtney read a list of Vice Presidents, and then Mayor Hoffman was introduced.

MAYOR HOFFMAN'S SPEECH.

Upon coming forward he was loudly cheered by the audience, and several moments elapsed before he could proceed. He accepted this outburst of enthusiasm, he said, as an evidence that his hearers were fully conscious of the magnitude of the canvass upon which they had entered. This was the first time that the issue had been squarely and fairly made between the intelligence, respectability and integrity of all classes of our citizens, and a man who seeks to organize the vice of the community. Our City might well be said to be one of the greatest in the world. Its resources were great, its wealth vast, and its natural advantages unsurpassed; but with all this unequaled greatness there had been, and still was, either great ignorance or willful misrepresentation on the part of those who control the opinions of the masses upon certain questions at issue in this campaign. Especially, continued Mr. Hoffman, is this the case upon the point of taxation. A morning paper announced a few hours ago that the municipal and county authorities had during the year 1866 expended $16,800,000 for local government, and this misrepresentation had been renewed at a meeting held this afternoon in Wall-street. It is true that this was the total tax levy for that year, but it should be remembered that of this amount more than three-fourths were taken by the State, and by Boards and Commissions created by the Legislature, independent of the Mayor, and for redemption of and interest on war and other debts. The figures show that there was required for State tax nearly $3,000,000; for Police and Fire Commissions, Board of Health, and various other commissions created by the Legislature, independent of the City Government, including Board of Education and interest on Central Park debt, about $8,000,000; for redemption of and interest on war and City debt, $1,813,155 21—making a total of $12,813,155 21; leaving only about $4,000,000 for all the expenses of City and County Government, including courts, cleaning and lighting streets, repairs to pavements, aqueduct, sewers, roads and avenues, water-pipes, public buildings, election expenses, legislative and executive departments, New Court-house, armories and drill-rooms, donations to blind and various asylums, &c. This tax-levy was over $1,250,000 less than it was the year before he came into office. But, then, it was said that the tax levy had been increased by $4,938,888 10 for the year 1867. Granted, he said; but every dollar of this increase can be accounted for; if it could not he would not dare to face his fellow-citizens with a demand upon their suffrages. He was not responsible for the swelling of the tax levy. Nearly four and a quarter millions of this increase were directly chargeable to the State, the Legislature and the various Boards and Commissions. To substantiate this he would quote the following as the principal items that make up this sum of over $4,000,000:

The State for redemption of State bounty debt, &c., &c., calls for	$987,695 04
The Police Commission calls for increase of	434,370 29
The Charity Commission calls for increase of	100,000 00
For bonds issued by order of the Legislature to repay taxes collected of banks, &c., on Government securities, which the Courts decided were exempt, an installment of	500,000 00
For election expenses, drawn by Police Commissioners for Constitutional Convention	33,000 00
Necessary expenses of litigation with Banks about their taxes	55,380 00
The Board of Education	485,020 46
Redemption of bounty loan incurred during the war by the City	490,000 00
Arching Fourth-avenue, by direction of the Legislature	100,000 00
Repaving Broadway, by Legislative Commission	390,817 00
To supply deficiencies growing out of erroneous assessments and insolvencies, as directed by act of Legislature	318,307 17
For increased expenses of lighting the City, and arrears due gas Companies, by reason of an increased charge of $25 per year for every street lamp, during and since the war	323,250 00
Total	$4,217,839 96

The *Tribune's* misrepresentation, then, is to be attributed either to lamentable ignorance or to a willful perversion of the truth. The first cannot be credited to its intelligence, or the second to its integrity. Even if the taxes of New-York City have increased from $9,000,000 to $21,000,000 per annum, is there anything extraordinary in this? What man does not know that individual expenses have been doubled, and perhaps trebled, within a few years past, and it is not remarkable that a city with its population doubled, and a war debt of $14,000,000 incurred, should likewise feel the effect in an augmented cost of administering its government. Not only had New-York City taxes increased, but the State taxes had also grown largely within the same period. For instance, in 1855, when Mr. Wood's administration cost the Metropolis $8,000,000, the State tax was $604,000; in 1856, $880,000, and for this year, under Republican rule, $3,890,000. In 1859 the Police cost us $1,872,000—this year, $2,648,000. In 1859 the Public School system cost $1,246,000; in 1867, $2,939,000. All this increase in expenditure has been made by the State party in power, and yet we hear no hue and cry raised about it as there is about the City expenditures. As taxes increase, so does the value of real estate. In 1855 this class of property in the City was valued at $487,000,000; now the same is worth $832,000,000, or nearly double the former sum. To show that we are not as badly off as some would seek to make us, we may compare our *per capita* tax with that of other large cities. Baltimore leads off with $91 73 per head for every man, woman and child; Radical Boston follows with $66 80; San Francisco, $61 84; Philadelphia, $56 52, and then New-York comes in with its $46 38. Taxation has increased in other cities in as great a proportion as in ours. The figures of New-York City in 1860 showed the taxes to be $8,000,000, and in 1866 $16,000,000; in Boston $2,250,000 and $4,250,000, and so with many other places that could be named. It had been said that he has the power to stop the enormous expenditures of the City by refusing to sign warrants. This he always did, and would do, when claims against the City for money could be legally resisted, and that successfully, but how could this be expected when these expenditures are authorized by Boards and Commissions empowered to make them by the State and Legislature? Refuse to sign the warrant and the result would be costly litigation, and in the end much larger sums would be drawn from our treasury. So it was with judgments obtained against the City. If the money was not paid upon the order of the Court, the Sheriff seized public property, and sacrificing it to speculators at auction satisfied the judgment, and in the end the proceeding is found to be a very costly one. There were only two candidates really before the people—Mr. Wood and himself, Mr. Darling's chances of election being overwhelmingly against him. He would, therefore, be compelled to discuss the relative merits of the rivals. He would not be personal in what he had to say about Fernando, but would content himself with showing something of his political record. He would, however, remind the audience of Mr. Wood's own admissions, made in a recent speech, as reported in one of his (Wood's) organs—the *Tribune*. In that speech Fernando Wood had boldly admitted his guilt upon charges of the most flagrant crimes, such as arson, burglary, &c., and coolly added that his accusers did not know the half of all that he had done in that line. He (the speaker) would do with him precisely as he had often done with others who pleaded guilty before him when he was Recorder—remand him for sentence until Tuesday next, when the just judgment of the people will be passed upon him. Wood said if he was Mayor he would seek many improvements in the City. If, when he was supreme in power, years ago, he did not do this, what could be hoped from him now, with his hands tied as the Chief Magistrate's were by the State authorities? He resisted the Police Law and baptized the new Commission in blood, and afterward, while the poor, misguided men who followed him failed in an attempt to get their pay from the City, Wood drew $23,000 from the treasury to cover the expenses of litigation consequent upon his lawlessness. Wood's war record was a black one. At the outset of the rebellion he pretended to be a sympathizer with the South, and at the same time raised a regiment (which afterward disowned him) to fight them. He called a peace meeting at the Cooper Institute afterward, and caused resolutions, written by himself, to be read, in which he sought to discourage the loyal people of the North, and then upon the following evening, while closeted Mr. Lincoln, at Washington, endeavored to convince that good man that his object in getting up the meeting was simply to bring home traitors to the surface. While in Congress, and still pretending to sympathize with the Southern people, he voted against a resolution looking to their relief from the destitution that was theirs by reason of the war. Certainly no sensible man would cast his vote for one who would pretend to be on both sides, and really be on neither. During his administration he discharged a City Chamberlain who refused to give him, personally, $20,000, and appointed a good-hearted but weak man in his stead, whom he used as his tool, and drove him speedily into his grave, broken-hearted. He (Mr. Hoffman) had appointed as City Chamberlain, unsolicited, Mr. Peter B. Sweeny, who last month turned into the City Treasury $25,000—an act wholly unprecedented in our history. It was well known that he enjoyed a large brokerage in public offices, and had done so for years, as affidavits would show if necessary. If he was elected, he would easily secure the $18,000 per year rental for his Nassau-street buildings, once leased to the City for ten years. He owns $2,000,000 worth of real estate in New-York. Where did he get it? He had not been engaged in business for many years past, and the inquiry in view of this was suggestive. Wood had said that if elected he would resist the Excise Law forcibly. While the speaker disapproved of intolerant points in the present law quite as much as he did of intemperance, he would, as he had always done, counsel the people to support a constitutional act until a remedy could be found at the ballot-box. Mr. Hoffman then alluded to the probable motive of the New-York *Herald* in opposing him for the Mayoralty. Mr. Bennett wanted Ann-street widened for the benefit of his property, but wished the City to pay the assessment, and because he (the speaker) would not further such a scheme, the *Herald* has opposed him ever since until this day. In conclusion, he said that as the political life of Fernando Wood had been without virtue, so, perhaps, he meant that his political death should be without repentance. Be this true or not, it was only necessary that good men should do their duty at the polls on Tuesday next in order to consign to oblivion forever the name and memory of that unprincipled man who had the audacity to claim the suffrages of honest fellow-citizens. Mr. Hoffman's speech was repeatedly interrupted with demonstrations of approval, and he resumed his seat amid vociferous applause.

MR. BRADY'S SPEECH.

Mr. James T. Brady was the next speaker. He said he was sorry to have to announce that he was quite unwell and had consequently made no preparation for delivering a speech. He could not, however, remain away from the meeting, because he felt that the assemblage formed a portion of those engaged in a great struggle to protect themselves against the fanatics who are ever striving to deprive us of our rights. Fanatics, he said, seemed to him to be ever striving to bring every one to their own way of thinking, and to make earth their footstool. It is of the greatest importance that we should, in this metropolis, regulate our own affairs. We must not allow any cliques at Albany to plunder us, or to dictate to us, or to saddle us with any more Commissions and such expensive affairs. Hoffman has struggled against this usurpation honestly, fearlessly and successfully, so far as he could be successful against the obstacles in his path. He has shown purity of purpose, consistency of design; has proved a faithful servant and will certainly be reëlected. He would make no personal comparisons. He did not at all understand many of the political organizations he read about, where a man and his brother represented a political party, and a party which at first sight appeared to be a very formidable affair. Hoffman's election would destroy all these petty combinations and sweep them into oblivion. New-York must own itself and govern itself. The signs of the times showed that all parties were about to call on them to lift them out of the slough of despond in which they were sunk. New-York must remain true to the great Democratic Party. On Tuesday next they must carry the City. At the next State election they must carry the State, and at the general election the country. [Applause.] Who the individual is to be, continued Mr. Brady, that we shall nominate for the high office of President of the United States it does not become me to say. [Several voices—"Seymour, Grant, Sheridan."] Ah! said the speaker, you differ greatly as to the man. You will differ more when you meet in Convention, depend upon it." Mr. Brady then referred to the necessity of the Democratic Party holding together. Knownothingism would, he thought, again show itself. Already there were signs and tokens of its appearance. The Democratic Party alone had the power to combat it successfully. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Brady's speech, Mr. Anthon read a letter from Mr. Richard O'Gorman, regretting his inability to attend the meeting, and pleading as his excuse a recent domestic affliction.

MR. LAWRENCE'S SPEECH.

Mr. A. R. Lawrence was next introduced. He referred to the late elections in this State, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and said it was quite evident that a great political reaction was developing itself. To elect a Democratic President in 1868, unity of action was all that was necessary. On Tuesday next this City must give no uncertain voice and no uncertain sound. At the last Mayoralty election, Hoffman received a majority of 47,000 votes. This cheered the Democracy of Connecticut and California, and the ball went rolling on until this State gave a Democratic majority of 50,000. He would not discuss the national aspect of the question further, but would refer to the local reasons for the election o Mr. Hoffman. Really there were but two candidates in the field, for Mr. Darling could not be considered in the race. One of the two was New-York's favorite son and the other Fernando Wood. Mr. Wood had said he was the champion of municipal rights; his banners were so inscribed. But when did he fight for municipal rights? In the Police quarrel, when he advised a number of misguided men to rebel against the law and to get their heads broken? Or was it in the case of the great Nassau-street leases? Mr. Lawrence referred to the statement made by Mr. Wood that in 1855, when he was Mayor, the taxes were about eleven millions, and under Mr. Hoffman, in 1867, they were twenty-one millions. He said he would pick out just six items from the tax levy and show the difference between them in 1856 and 1867. These items were the mill tax; the State school tax, which had increased from $161,968 05 to $455,088 27; the Police expenses, which had increased from $819,400 to $2,608,554; the Almshouse and the Board of Education, which had increased from $1,500,000 to $3,000,000. The grand total was $7,925,000, and over this the Mayor had no more power than any other citizen. Such was the fallacy of Mr. Wood's reasoning. Mr. Lawrence concluded by urging all present to do their utmost to place an honest man in power, and one who had shown his ability to fulfill all that was required of him.

MR. HALL'S SPEECH.

Mr. A. Oakey Hall next responded to a call for his appearance, and commenced a somewhat humorous speech by saying that the audience was quite large enough for him to see without spectacles and he would, therefore, take those articles off. He had been endeavoring by means of his spectacles to see as far into this canvass as possible, and he liked the look of things amazingly. He was glad to see the ladies were on his side. Had the Constitutional Convention only put woman suffrage in thier platform on Tuesday next the ladies would have come forward to a man and elected the John T. (jaunty) Hoffman. After referring to the extreme improbability of the Republican candidate being elected, or of his coming anywhere near it, Mr. Hall said that a few days ago he had been astonished to see it announced that Horatio Seymour would speak in behalf of Mr. Wood at the meeting on Friday night. He could not understand how this could be, but his doubts had been all removed by reading a few hours ago Mr. Seymour's dispatch stating that he was not going to speak for Mr. Wood, and that no one had any authority to make such an announcement. Now, when Mr. Wood made the statement in regard to Mr. Seymour, it must have been like Horatio's, "All in his mind's eye," and nowhere else. Mr. Hall said he had a few figures to refer to, though he was not quite as good at figures as Mr. Wood. That gentleman had complained of the rapid increase of taxes under Mr. Hoffman. Now, in 1827, under Mayor Paulding, the taxes were $487,000; in 1857, under Mayor Clark, they were $1,250,000; thus they had trebled in ten years. In 1847, under Mayor Mickle, they were $2,581,000; in 1867, under Fernando Wood, they were $8,111,758—that is, they had quadrupled in ten years. In 1867, under Hoffman, they were $21,000,000, or less than treble, and of this three-quarters were due to their friends in Albany. Mr. Hall then went into a rather complicated statement in regard to the population and its increase since 1827, showing that the increase of taxation only kept pace with the increase of population. He said that New-York was looked upon by foreigners as the United States, and that when such a man as Hoffman consented to run for Mayor the world would cry shame if we did not elect him. Wood had been elected to Congress, and there he ought to go. His great talents would be wasted in filling the office of Mayor. In Congress he could make speeches on State rights, bully Thad. Stevens, Logan, and the first nigger that dared to show his head there.

On the conclusion of Mr. Hall's speech the audience dispersed, after giving three rousing cheers for Mr. Hoffman.

THE OUTSIDE MEETINGS.

Early in the evening the gathering masses overflowed the great hall, and filled the open space on the north of the building. This contingency had been foreseen, and prepared for by the erection of two stands for speakers. Each of these were decorated with the national colors, with streamers and parti-colored lights, and each bore mottoes attesting the honesty, capacity, energy and efficiency of John T. Hoffman. Around these stands the masses gathered; but for some time uproar was the rule, and speaking entirely out of the question. In the centre of the ground was the Hoffman-wagon of the Seventeenth Ward, with its revolving tower and sonorous bell, a cannon was being constantly fired, rockets being momently sent up and two brass bands continuously playing. The delegations with transparencies and music arriving from the various wards added to the din, and it was not until these had packed themselves around the stands that quiet was obtained and the meetings organized.

At Stand No. 1 Thomas J. Barr presided, and Hon. Andrew J. Rogers was the principal speaker. Mr. Rogers began with a declaration of the advantages of regular party organization, and as where he had formerly lived the Democracy had been in the habit of presenting a united front to the enemy, he found himself in an anomalous position when he saw the race for the Mayoralty of this City conceded to be between two Democrats. He dwelt earnestly on the evils of this disintegration, saying that the only way in which party ascendency can be gained and preserved is by strict adherence to the regular organization of the party, and as an instance of the evil effects of bolts and splits he instanced the Democratic history of 1860, when division in the party elected Abraham Lincoln against the will of one million of suffragans, opened the avenue by which the Radicals had crept into power, and left the country in such condition that to-day it is doubtful whether it is to live or die. Tammany Hall is the regular organization of the Democratic Party of New-York, and John T. Hoffman is the nominee of that organization, which fact of itself entitles him to the vote of every Democrat who would best serve his party and his country. But aside from this consideration Fernando Wood could not claim the suffrages of Democrats. He had seceded from Tammany when he found he could not rule, and had set up an organization of his own. He had declared the other night, in his Cooper Institute speech, that he would accept no nomination that did not emanate from the body of the people. His disorganization of the party in the very crisis of the war had sent two Radicals to Congress, and in all his acts and in every way his influence had been pernicious to the party. Furthermore he is a demagogue, is always for Fernando Wood, irrespective of all other considerations. His liquor order while Mayor, his secession speech at the peace meeting at the City Hall, and his after-course in Congress when he refused to vote for a resolution voting money for the relief of the destitute of the South, were, with other official acts, cited as proofs of the demagogism of the man. Mr. Rogers continued at length to deal with Wood's public record with considerable freedom, and was frequently applauded.

At the second stand Major William Seibach presided, and the chief speaker was Mr. Arnen Schroeder, the speaking at this meeting being in the German language. He appealed to his audience not to dim the lustre of the recent Democratic victories, nor sully the Democratic name by giving their votes to such a man as Fernando Wood—a man notoriously false to all parties, and true only to himself. He asked his hearers to vote for Hoffman as the surest way to get rid of the Commissions that are oppressing the City, as the election of such a man as Wood to the Chief Magistracy of the City could be cited as evidence that the City is not competent to take care of itself, and could be used as a powerful argument for the continuance of the Commissions.

At both stands other speakers followed, and the meeting was adjourned at a late hour.

The Wall-Street Meeting—Resolutions in Favor of Mr. Darling—Speeches by F. A. Conkling, L. G. Chittenden and the Candidate.

In response to a call signed by a large number of prominent merchants, a mass meeting was held in Wall-street, opposite the Treasury Building, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, to urge the election of Hon. Wm. A. Darling for Mayor. There were 1,200 or 1,500 persons present. The meeting was called to order by Mr. P. M. Wetmore, who nominated for presiding officer Hon. Frederick A. Conkling.

MR. CONKLING'S SPEECH.

On taking the stand, Mr. Conkling, after thanking the audience for the honor of being chosen to preside over the meeting, said:

A man of high character, learning and ability and of a life-long acquaintance with Wall-street, has said in a recently published discourse, "It would be difficult to overstate the extent of the dealings or the magnitude of the amounts involved in them, which are had between men, hourly, at that great financial centre where each acts exclusively in reliance on the honor and good faith of the other. Bad men are to be found there as everywhere, yet I believe that no piece of earth is daily trodden by more of honor, enterprise, intelligence, generosity, faith, integrity, than that on which the setting sun daily casts the shadow of the spire of Trinity." What we need in the government of this City, which is at once the outpost and portal of the New World and the centre and focus of its capital and commerce, is similar honor and good faith, and in conjunction with them an honest and frugal administration, so that labor may be lightly burdened by taxation. We require a police which shall give perfect security to life and property; we require sanitary regulations which, while they keep away pestilence from our borders, shall impart to every member of the community the greatest possible degree of vigor and efficiency; we require well-ordered streets and thoroughfares, and a system of piers, wharves and docks, befitting the grand and rapidly multiplying flotillas which already crowd our harbor in endless succession. In all these arrangements, it need hardly be remarked, no class of citizens has a deeper interest than the men whom I see before me—the merchants, bankers and business men of New-York. It is, indeed, for the reason that the interest of this class is believed to be paramount in all that relates to good government, that this meeting of the solid men of New-York has been convened on the eve of the municipal election. Now I take it for granted that it is only necessary for those present to be convinced that some one of the four candidates who have been put in nomination for the office of Mayor is preëminently fitted for the position, and that there is a reasonable prospect of his success, to secure for that candidate both their votes and influence. The individuals referred to are William A. Darling, Fernando Wood, John T. Hoffman and John H. Anthon. A long and intimate acquaintance with the first-named of these gentlemen—Mr. Darling—as an Assistant of the Collector of Taxes, as the President of the Third-avenue Railroad Company, and as a Representative in Congress, justifies me in affirming that he possesses in an eminent degree and to a far greater extent than either Mr. Wood or Mr. Hoffman the requisite qualifications. As regards the question of Mr. Darling's availability, it need only be said that, with the falling off which is certain to occur in the Democratic vote, and in view of the fact that this diminished vote will be divided among these several candidates, it is manifest that the friends of social order, economy and reform have it in their power, by a concentrated effort, to place Mr. Darling in the office of Mayor for the next two years. To other merits, Mr. Darling adds the recommendation of a devotion to the cause of the country throughout the rebellion, which accounted personal comfort and pecuniary gain as the small dust of the balance when weighed against the demands of patriotism and duty. To quote the words of the martyred Lincoln, who, though dead yet speaketh, let all who have "highly resolved that the dead shall not have died in vain, that the nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth;" let all who have resolved that in recompense for the untold treasure, suffering and blood which the rebellion has cost, the Republic shall enjoy an enduring repose, prosperity and glory. I say let all such vote, on Tuesday next, for Wm. A. Darling. What have we to hope from either of the other leading candidates in the way of economy in the public expenditures and relief from oppressive taxation and other burdens? What in the dispensing with useless offices and pensioned idlers who are sucking the life-blood of the City and undermining the very foundations of official integrity? What in making productive the worse than idle millions of the public property which might be applied to the payment of the City debt and the reduction of an enormous interest account? What in the protection of the public health and the security of life and property by night as well as by day? Have we not tried them? Have we not weighed them in the balance, and found them wanting? Nay more, have we not heard the significant congratulations of their retainers over the prospect of gaining complete control of the legislative powers of the State, and similar whispers of the use they intend to make of that power? Gentlemen, forewarned is forearmed. Would you see what one honest and firm man can do, when in a position of power, to reform abuses, look at what Gen. Grant has accomplished during the short time he has acted as Secretary of War *ad interim*. Could you see marching away from the War Department of the public service the numbers whom he has dismissed from office, it could hardly fail to excite your astonishment; while the amount of reductions which has been made in the expenditures of the Department, seems but little short of fabulous. What, then, may we not expect from a Mayor possessing so thorough a knowledge of public affairs, such incorruptible personal integrity, such freedom from rings and public marauders, and such unquestionable executive ability as Mr. Darling? I say again, gentlemen, vote for Mr. Darling. If all who desire his election will vote for him, his election is sure.

At the close of Mr. Conkling's remarks, Mr. George W. Blunt read a list of Vice-Presidents, comprising the names of W. H. Webb, George Opdyke, M. O. Roberts, R. H. McCurdy, Lloyd Aspinwall, A. C. Kingsland, Waldo Hutchins, M. V. Brady, D. E. Appleton, Wm. Tucker, C. A. Peabody, and many others. A letter from Peter Cooper was also read, regretting his inability to be present, and saying that "he believed Mr. Darling's election would be an invaluable blessing to the City of New-York, and that he should rejoice to see him elected."

Mr. L. G. Chittenden was then introduced.

MR. CHITTENDEN'S SPEECH.

He said he was comparatively a new man, having never voted in this City but once. He was in the habit of calling things by their right names. We beheld a queer spectacle in this City at the present time; at least it seemed queer to him. We had one candidate for Mayor who nominated himself at Cooper Institute; openly proclaimed that he had no character, and that no one would trust him, but, at the same time, asks the people to accept him for Mayor. He says if they will only take him they shall have a cheap Mayor. He believed they would. [Laughter.] Wood tells us that Hoffman is respectable, but costly, and that was true enough. Many people seemed to think that Mr. Darling could not be elected, and therefore it was of no use to urge him. Why not? There are plenty of people, to be sure, who will not vote for Mr. Darling. First, there are all those now under indictment for felony; second, all those interested in lottery-offices, who will vote for Wood to a man, because he is with them; third, all rebels who have come North to get a living without work; fourth, all who are in favor of Cardoze injunctions. Then there were men who would not vote for Wood, or Darling either. These comprise all who have got jobs or are interested in the New Court-house; all who believe in St. Tammany respectability. They will vote Hoffman, and about there his strength stops. But beyond all these there were large classes of people who would vote for Wm. A. Darling. No Republican could vote for Wood or Hoffman any sooner than he could vote for Judas Iscariot. [Laughter and applause.] They must vote for Mr. Darling in a body. There was no man in the City more devoted to labor and the interests of the City than Mr. Darling. Our German fellow-citizens ought to vote for him *en masse*, for he has always stood by them. All men who labor for a living should vote for Darling, for he was preëminently a representative of labor. What interest could any laboring man have in Fernando Wood? Shame upon this great City, shame upon Wall-street, shame upon the entire State if it is to be said that this good metropolis must be ruled by such a man as Wood. No man could now speak of our City Government without a blush of shame, and how much more would be the shame if the City were ruled by Fernando Wood. Should the merchants of New-York set such an example to their clerks? If so let them no longer complain that these clerks turn robbers and thieves when such a pattern for their imitation is elevated to responsible public offices. Let the merchants of New-York give but one hour to the redemption of the City, and just so sure as the sun sets on Tuesday next could William A. Darling be elected Mayor of New-York. [Great applause.]

Gen. Walbridge was next introduced. He said he would not make a speech, but merely introduce Mr. Darling. The election of the latter would secure a Chief Magistrate worthy of the ancient renown of our City. Gen. Walbridge then introduced Mr. Darling, who was received with loud applause.

MR. DARLING'S SPEECH.

Mr. Darling said he had received a nomination from a great and loyal party for the office of Mayor of the City of New-York. In accepting the nomination, said he, I declared in my letter of acceptance that I would not be the representative of a party but of the entire people. In presence of this great assembly I pledge myself if elected to discharge the duties for the best interests of the whole inhabitants of our City. The view as presented involves the question of good municipal government, and the reduction of our enormous expenses to the limit of a proper moderation. The reputation of our City is of the most vital importance, and I have been put in nomination by those who desire a good municipal government for our metropolis. I have no unfriendly remarks to make of those who have been nominated against me. You all know who they are and what they represent. We are now in this canvass for the purpose of doing what we can to redeem the fair fame of our City. I have accepted this nomination because I believed that an effort should be made to place the question directly before our fellow-citizens. I have a right, I feel, to your support. If every man votes for me who sympathizes with these objects and who desires a good municipal government, my election is assured. And, if elected, I promise, under God, to do my best to administer the Government with an eye only for the promotion of the best interests of all the inhabitants of this City.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the issues of the coming election of Mayor of this City involve considerations affecting every class of the people, because every citizen must bear some part of the burdens of taxation.

Resolved, That unless there be a change in the management of municipal affairs capital will be drawn from the City to escape taxation, labor will be reduced in the scale of remuneration, and the general welfare of the people will sink before the evils which bear so heavily on the county.

Resolved, That in the election of William A. Darling to the office of Mayor all the interests of capital and labor will be promoted, and the City councils will be rescued from the dishonor which now rests on the character of our noble but suffering City, and that our most earnest efforts shall be used to insure so glorious a result.

This closed the proceedings, and the meeting, which was not large, was adjourned.

THE CITY MISSION.

Monthly Meeting—Homework—Erection of a New Chapel.

The New-York City Mission held its monthly meeting Tuesday evening in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church. Several missionaries narrated instances of their experiences and observations in tenement houses, prisons, hospitals, &c., among all classes. In a small station near the City Prison a faithful missionary, who is a man of all work, has an office, a reading-room, a restaurant, a lodging-house, a Sabbath-school and a church. In this place 4,320 men have visited the reading-room; 550 lodgings and 1,000 meals have been given; 364 meetings held; 219 temperance pledges obtained; 24 men and women sent to stations; $642 20 distributed among the worthy poor, &c. Mr. Lewis C. Jackson, Corresponding Secretary, gave some facts connected with the rise and progress of the City Mission and the present condition of the cause. Rev. George J. Mingins, Superintendent of Mission, happily represented the missionary's work under the emblem of jewel gathering. From the dance house at the Five Points, from the gilded saloon of pleasure, from the sinks of iniquity, from the homes of poverty and wretchedness, these earnest, self-denying men are rescuing immortal souls. Rev. Dr. Weston, pastor of the church, said: "Twenty-five years ago I determined to love and honor men, just as they loved others, and to-night I bow in reverence before those noble men who have shown us the devotion of love. I love this City of New-York. I preached my first sermon at the Five Points, and all the time I have been here I have had the privilege of laboring together with those who have been engaged in works of Christian philanthropy. I have seen the grace of God wondrously displayed here, and the triumphs of the cross have been witnessed in Fifth-avenue as well as in the Five Points."

In the statistical results we notice the following figures: 10,920 missionary visits; 387 meetings; 97 temperance pledges; 309 persons to church and mission; 169 children to Sabbath-schools; and 71,120 tracts distributed.

The office of the City Mission is at No. 30 Bible-house. The Mission was instituted in 1827, reorganized and incorporated in 1866. The objects of this Society are to promote morality and religion among the poor and destitute of the City of New-York, by the employment of missionaries, the diffusion of evangelical truth, and the establishment of mission stations, mission Sabbath-schools, and similar agencies for good. The following are its officers: Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., President; Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D., First Vice-President. Executive Committee—Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Chairman; Rev. Fred'k G. Clark, D. D.; Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.; A. R. Wetmore, Nathan Bishop, Rev. Henry G. Weston, D. D.; Morris K. Jesup, Archibald Russell, John Taylor Johnston, Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, Benjamin C. Wandell, W. Richards, M. D.; Gamaliel G. Smith, Rev. J. T. Duryea, D. D.; Clinton B. Fish, Caleb B. Knevals, Walter T. Miller, Rev. Lyman Abbott, Rev. Geo. J. Mingins, Lewis E. Jackson, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr.

The new building of the City Mission, at No. 63 Second-street, opposite the Marble Cemetery, is built on the centre of the block, with an entrance 10 feet wide. As it is the intention of the Society to erect a new and appropriate facade on the street, no alterations have been made in front of the house except putting in a large door for the use of the church. The chapel proper is 47 by 64 feet, with an infant school-room 26 by 47 feet at the end, which can be thrown into the chapel, making the whole length 90 feet. On the north side of the chapel are three reading rooms, 13 by 48 feet, which can also be opened into the chapel by sliding doors. The entrance to the chapel is divided by columns into a nave and two side aisles, the aisles being 18 and the nave 40 feet in height, with a clerestery to the nave which is lighted by eleven handsome stained glass windows in each side. The interior is finished with an elegant open timber roof, and is handsomely painted in fresco in the mediæval style, with bands of ornament and passages from the Scriptures in richly illuminated lettering. It has been the desire of the Committee to render the interior as commodious and elegant as any interior in the City, and no pains have been spared to render the arrangements as convenient and comfortable as possible, and at the same time to gratify the eye by proper regard to architectural taste. The mason work was performed by Messrs. Sinclair & Allen, the carpenter work by Mr. Germand, and the fresco by the Messrs. Lamb, who have all executed the work intrusted to them in a capable manner.

The Executive Committee having the matter in charge will call a preacher of first-rate talent for the position, and no pains or expense will be spared to render the service attractive and popular. It is hoped that the good people of the neighborhood, not connected at present with any church, will be persuaded to come and throw in their influence to this new enterprise. It is not intended for any one class exclusively, but for all who desire to hear the plain preaching of the simple Gospel, and all who would be glad of an opportunity of aiding in a good work. This church, or chapel, is located in the midst of the Seventeenth Ward, containing, by Police report, 95,000 inhabitants, a large majority of whom attend no place of worship. And the streets are thronging with children not gathered into any Sabbath-school. The Committee have wisely selected their location, and have made a most judicious expenditure in putting up, not simply a church for the poor, but one of the handsomest and most commodious buildings for the accommodation of the people that has ever been erected in this City. The services connected with the opening of this new chapel will take place Sabbath evening, Dec. 8, when Rev. Dr. Crosby and others are expected to officiate.

Metropolitan Fire Department.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board was held yesterday, all the Commissioners present, and President Shaler in the chair. A large amount of routine business was disposed of, including a number of trials of delinquent firemen.

Commissioner Wilson offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, Confusion exists at fires by reason of the variety of badges worn by authorized person within the lines at fires, therefore

Resolved, That it be referred to a Committee of one, to be appointed by the President of this Board, to adopt, as far as practicable, a uniform badge for such purpose, and arrange its substitution for those now in use, and no badges to be delivered unless by order of the Board, and no expense to be incurred by the Department.

The applications of James Regan, of Engine Co. No. 6, and of James Hunter, of Engine Co. No. 29, to be transferred, were denied.

The Committee on Appointments reported the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the officers and men of this Department who are now, or who may hereafter become unable by reason of physical disability to perform duty be directed to report to Dr. Charles McMillan for examination, and that a certificate of their condition be sent to the Board immediately after such examination.

The Chief-Engineer reported the probable recovery of the two firemen, Mathias Hines and Wm. Shaw, who received serious injuries during the past week while in the discharge of their duty at a fire in the upper portion of the City. At the conclusion of the trials the Board adjourned.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 27—Evening.

Consols closed at 94¾ for money.

American Securities—The following are the closing rates:

United States Five-Twenties	70⅛
Illinois Central Railway Shares	86
Erie Railway Shares	48

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Nov. 27—Evening.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds closed at 75⅜ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 27—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed heavy at a further decline of 1-16 of a penny ⅌ ℔., on American descriptions since the 2 P. M. market. The following are the authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	7 3-16d.
Middling Orleans	8 1-16d.

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet at unchanged quotations.

PROVISIONS—Lard has declined to 50s. ⅌ cwt. for American. Beef steady at 112s. 6d., and Pork at 70s. ⅌ bbl. Bacon dull at 47s. for Cumberland Cut Middles.

PRODUCE—Quotations unchanged.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Nov. 27—Evening.

PETROLEUM—Closed lower; Standard White, 43f. 75 centimes.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

COMMERCIAL—Sugar firm and in demand at 8⅛@8⅜ reals ⅌ arrobe. Provisions unchanged. Freights inactive and heavy. Exchange on London, 14@14¼ ⅌ cent. premium; on New-York currency, 26 ⅌ cent. discount.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

FLOUR moderately active; Spring Extras $7 50@$9 25. WHEAT steady at $1 81@$1 82 for No. 1, and $1 72@$1 73¼ for No. 2. CORN steady at 92½c. for No. 2 Old, and 79½c. for New. OATS unsettled and declined 3½c.@4c.: sales at 57¾c.@60c., closing quiet at the inside. RYE quiet at $1 34@$1 35. BARLEY steady at $1 41@$1 45 for No. 2. PROVISIONS firmer. New MESS PORK $20 cash, $20 50 seller January. Sweet Pickled HAMS, 12c.@12½c. GREEN MEATS firmer; Hams, 10c.; Shoulders, 6¾c. LARD active at 11¾c.@12c. DRESSED HOGS steady at $6 50. LIVE HOGS dull at an advance of 10c.@15c.: quoted at $5 50@$6 50 for medium to choice. BEEF CATTLE quiet at $5 50@$5 70 for packing and second-class steers. RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, 40,000 bushels Oats, 11,600 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 67,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. at $10 for No. 1 Spring; $12 for Red Winter; $13 for White; $13 75@$14 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 4,500 bushels choice White Canada at $2 75. CORN quiet; sales 700 bushels No. 1 Indiana at $1 22. OATS held at 70c.@72c. BARLEY scarce and nominally unchanged. RYE scarce and nominal. PEAS quiet. MILLFEED steady: Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $32; Middlings, $42 ⅌ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 13½c.; Corn, 12c.; Barley, 11c., to New-York. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 80c.; to Albany, 60c.; to New-York, by rail and river, 70c. LAKE IMPORTS—19,000 bushels Wheat, 18,700 bushels Barley. CANAL EXPORTS—28,300 bushels Wheat, 30,700 bushels Oats, 56,000 bushels Barley, 4,600 bushels Rye.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON declining; Middling, 14c. FLOUR flat and unchanged. WHEAT heavy and declined 5c. on all grades from Prime to Fancy; Fall, $2 37@$2 55; Spring, $1 80@$1 95. CORN steady at 95c.@$1 for new and old. OATS firm at 67c.@70c. BARLEY firm at $1 45@$1 50 for Choice. RYE firm at $1 30@$1 35. PORK steady at $20@$21 50 for new, and $21 for old. BACON dull at 11½c. for Shoulders, 14c. for Clear Rib and 15½c. for Clear Sides. HOGS—6¼c.@6¾c.; the number packed to date is 44,000 head. RECEIPTS—1,700 bbls. Flour, 6,800 sacks Wheat, 3,000 sacks Corn, 1,100 sacks Oats, 2,000 sacks Barley, 100 sacks Rye.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

COTTON flat; sales low Middling at 15¼c.; full Middling is offering at auction with no buyers beyond 15¾c. FLOUR very quiet and drooping; no sales in retail lots; Northwestern extra, $9 75; Howard-street family Extra, $12@$12 50; best Rio shipping grades held at $11 75@$12, and no demand. WHEAT steady but dull. CORN dull; receipts heavy; Prime Dry White, $1 20@$1 25; very Choice bringing $1 30; Mixed Western dull; new, $1 25. OATS strong at an advance of 2c.@3c. Fair to Prime, 68c.@77c. RYE scarce at $1 50@$1 60. PROVISIONS very dull and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

COTTON declining; Middling Orleans, 15½c.@15¾c.; sales, 4,500 bales; receipts, 2,329 bales; exports, 813 bales. SUGAR in good demand and firm; Common, 9¾c.; Prime, 12½c. MOLASSES dull and declined; Good, 67½c.; Choice, 83c. FLOUR—No sales. CORN quiet and firm at $1 06@$1 10. OATS firm at 80c. PORK—No sales; asking $22 50. BACON very dull and unchanged. LARD nominally 12¾c. for tierce, and 13c. for keg. Gold, 139¼. Sterling Exchange, 149@152½. New-York Sight Exchange, ¼ ⅌ cent. discount @ par.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged; Western Spring, $9 75@$10. WHEAT quiet; sales of 21,000 bushels Spring on private terms. Buyers offer $1 85@$1 90, and sellers ask $1 90@$1 95 for No. 2 and No. 1 Spring. CORN quiet; sales 25,000 bushels new, in lots, at $1 03, and old Western is quoted at $1 14. OATS nominal; sales 28,000 bushels Western, to arrive, at 66½c. Other articles dull and unchanged. BARLEY—Sales 1,000 bushels Canada, delivered, at $1 50. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 80,000 bushels; Corn, 70,000 bushels; Flour, 4,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 15,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and drooping; Amber was held at $2 50. CORN dull; old nominal; new lower; sales of No. 1 Wabash at $1; new at 90c. OATS declined 1c.; sales of No. 1 at 59c.; Michigan at 55c. RYE—Michigan at $1 33. BARLEY quiet. DRESSED HOGS unchanged. LAKE FREIGHTS—8c. was asked on Corn to Buffalo by steam. RECEIPTS—2,200 bbls. Flour, 4,800 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 2,400 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN quiet but unchanged. RYE, $1 46@$1 48. OATS steady at 65c.@66c. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON dull and nominal; Middlings, 14½c.@14¾c. WHISKY steady and unchanged. MESS PORK active; sales of 1,200 bbls. at $19 50 for old, and $21 for new. LARD, 12½c., buyers offer 12c. BACON firm. HOGS active at $6 75@$7 gross, and $8 50@$8 75 net; receipts, 4,600 head.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

FLOUR heavy; City Double Extras, $9 25; Country Double Extras, $8 50@$9; Extra, $8@$8 50. WHEAT dull at $1 80½ for No. 1, and $1 70 for No. 2, and $1 64 for No. 3. OATS firm at 61c. for No. 2. CORN firmer at $1 04 for Old and 92c. for New. RECEIPTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat, 2,800 bushels Oats, 2,800 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—2,200 bbls. Flour, 4,800 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

COTTON dull; Middling Uplands, 16½c.@17c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7 50@$8 50; Extra Family, $11@$12 25. WHEAT heavy; Prime Red, $2 40@$2 50. RYE—$1 70 for Pennsylvania, and $1 55 for Southern. CORN declining; Mixed Western, $1 35; Yellow, $1 40. OATS unchanged. BARLEY, $1 55@$1 60. MALT, $1 65@$1 75. COFFEE—Rio, 16½c.@17¼c., gold. SUGAR—Cuba, 12½c.@12¾c.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

TOBACCO—Sales 39 hhds.; Lugs $5 25; Selections $23. FLOUR dull; Superfine $7 75. WHEAT dull, at $1 35@$1 40. OATS steady, at 66c. in bulk. CORN—New, on the ear, 75c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17½c.; no Clear Sides in the market. LARD 12½c. MESS PORK $22 50. WHISKY in bond nominal, at 35c. COTTON 14½.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 23.

WHEAT is firm at $2 60@$2 65: sales are reported of 200,000 sacks on Saturday at the above figures. FLOUR quiet at $7 50@$8. Legal-tenders, 72c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Nov. 27.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 60c.; generally held higher. RESIN—Sales of No. 1 at $3. COTTON dull and nominal at 13¾c. for Middlings. TAR unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

COTTON dull at 14½c. CORN, $1 05@$1 10. OATS, 70c.@75c. FLOUR dull. PORK, $22@$22 50. BACON—Clear Sides 16¼c.@16½c. LARD, 13¼c.@13½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 27.

COTTON opened steady but closed flat; sales 1,017 bales; receipts 2,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Nov. 27.

COTTON was in fair demand, but closed dull and nominal; sales 718 bales; Middling 16c.; receipts, 1,281 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 23.

The COTTON market is active, but prices are easier; sales, 775 bales; receipts 875 bales; Middling, 14½c.@15c.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, Nov. 27.

COTTON weak; sales, 200 bales; Middlings, 17c.; receipts, 200 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

FLOUR is quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm at $2 60@$2 65. Legal-tenders 72.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 96¼. Reading Railway, 48¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railway, 25½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 49⅝. Gold, 139¼.

[Advertisement.]

POPULI VOX

Is still for KNOX.

Why should not KNOX be popular, as his blessings are upon the heads of the people? For a good HAT is a blessing, and nowhere can a better one be purchased than at the establishment of KNOX, Nos. 212 and 533 Broadway. His assortment of FURS this season is remarkably extensive, of superior quality, of great variety, and offered at a fair price to suit Fall purchasers.

[Advertisement.]

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Thanksgiving festivities are imperfect without KENT'S East India Coffee. Sold by all grocers. Beware of imitations. Depot, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Weser	Nov. 16	Bremen	New-York
Cella	Nov. 16	London	New-York
Aleppo	Nov. 19	Liverpool	New-York
City of Paris	Nov. 20	Liverpool	New-York
France	Nov. 20	Liverpool	New-York
Periere	Nov. 21	Havre	New-York
China	Nov. 23	Liverpool	Boston
New-York	Nov. 23	Bremen	New-York
Western Metropolis	Nov. 23	Bremen	New-York
Allemannia	Nov. 23	Hamburg	New-York
Minnesota	Nov. 26	Liverpool	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Bremen	Nov. 28	New-York	Bremen
City of Washington	Nov. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Hibernia	Nov. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Nov. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Wm. Penn	Nov. 30	New-York	London
Saxonia	Nov. 30	New-York	Hamburg
St. Laurent	Nov. 30	New-York	Havre

FOR PANAMA, HAVANA, ASPINWALL, ETC.

Morro Castle	Nov. 28	New-York	Havana
Arizona	Nov. 30	New-York	Aspinwall

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Bremen, by the steamship *Bremen*, will close at the General Post-office at 10 A. M.

Mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, close at 10 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

NOV. 27.—*In steamship Scotia, for Liverpool*—Lieut. Needham, R. N., Miss Needham, Master M. Needham, England; J. H. Cook, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Nichols, England; Mr. and Mrs. Fane, manservant and maidservant, England; E. Wintel, Paris; Edward Tozer, New-York; A. D. Jessup, Philadelphia; Joshua Sing, Liverpool; Miss Jessup, Miss A. Hull, England; Miss Logon, New-York; R. Waite, Master H. E. Richardson, England; D. Brown, New-York; Col. and Mrs. D. W. Hall, Pennsylvania; Mrs. S. Haley, Pennsylvania; Mr. Bointon, E. M. Wright, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Wetherell, Chas. Weld Blundell, England; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Prentice, New-York; Miss S. Solomon, New-York; H. G. Whaler, New-York; Rev. J. S. Graeff, G. McIlvaine, Philadelphia; J. E. Raymond, M. Bointon, New-York; Madame Connolly, Mother M. Ignatia, Sister Frances Xavier, Miss Camilla Bowen, Miss Belle Bowen, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Aidnen, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. David E. Park, Pittsburgh; Miss Park, C. L. Painter, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Miss Clark, Scotland; W. Brunnor, B. F. King, New-York; Miss Laird, Liverpool; Mrs. James J. Jones, Miss Jones and servant, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Alf Booth, Mrs. H. Christ and child, New-York; W. C. Watts, Liverpool; Mr. and Mrs. H. Crittenden, 3 children and servant, St. Louis; R. Culbertson, New-York; James Watt, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Roberts, Quebec; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Beaty, New-York; Charles E. Haviland, France; T. Armstrong, Ireland; Robert Lindsay, England; A. D. Jessup, Philadelphia; John J. Borie, Philadelphia; W. J. Poole, New-York; D. B. Turner, New-York; Lieut. Griffith Hamilton, John Wells, New-York; Jas. A. Bain, Ohio; J. T. Hillman, New-York: Mr. and Mrs. J. Iselin, Miss Iselin, 2 children and servant, New-York; John J. Neeser, New-York; Geo. Meekin, England; T. Harbinson, Brooklyn; Mr. Powell, England; F. M. Montell, New-York; J. D. Rockfort, England; Dr. and Mrs. Samuel L. Hommedien, New-York; Mrs. Jessup, 2 children and servant, L. W. Bancroft, Boston; Ira Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rowlands, Jacob Gastie, M. C. Bateman, San Francisco; Mrs. Butcher, England; W. E. Smith, Sheffield; E. Beretto, Switzerland; John R. Tyler, England; Henry Tompkins, New-York; Capt. J. Carlin, Liverpool; John Mann, S. Bennett, Illinois; Joseph Elverson, wife and 4 daughters.

NOV. 27.—*In steamship Nebraska, for Liverpool*—Rev. D. S. Dodge, wife, child and servant, Mrs. Vogel, Master Vogel, Miss Hoadley, E. V. Kinsley, J. L. Smith and wife, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Pearse, 2 Misses Pearse.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana—Francis Mahun, Ant. Moiner, Jose Vega, J. Gillbee, J. J. Escaursas, Juan Abadrus, R. M. Rodiz, Wm. Mahoney, J. Healy.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 02 | Sun sets..... 4 34 | Moon sets.... 6 56

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 10 | Gov. Island. 9 59 | Hell Gate....11 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27.

Cleared.

Steamships Charleston, Berry, Charleston; Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Empire, Price, Alexandria, J. Hand; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Bremen, (Brem.) Neynaber, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, At. Mail Steamship Co.; Ashland, Norton, Savannah, R. Lowden; Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; J. W. Gannett, McGloughlin, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, N. L. McCready; Yazoo, Hodges, Norfolk, N. L. McCready; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships St. John, (Br.) Williamson, Liverpool via Savannah, E. H. Dilloway; Helois, (Ham.,) Rickmers, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Maud, (Br.,) Abernetny, Bristol, Eng., Snow & Burgess; Sir John, (Ham.,) Lawrence, London, Sloman & Edye.

Barks Agra, (Br.,) Fulmore, Antwerp, Sloman & Edye; Zingarella, Swift, Belfast, F. Alexander & Sons.

Brigs Balear, (Br.,) Hopkins, Remedios and Sagua, E. Sanchez y Dolz; Bella, (Br.,) Leshusen, Gibraltar for orders, James Henry; Emma Dean, (Dutch,) Atkinson, Curacoa, T. Fouike; Nellie, Walsh, St. Croix, Roche Bros. & Coffey; Dominion, (Br.,) White, Kingston, Jam., J. F. Whitney & Co.; T. H. Haviland, (Br.,) Le Blanc, Antwerp, B. E. Small & Co.; Empress, (Br.,) Lesup, Halifax, T. S. Whitman.

Schooners Sea Nymph, Cowley, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; Lucy H. Gibson, Percy, Aspinwall, Snow & Burgess; L. P. Pharo, Collins, Norfolk, Va., Van Brunt & Slaght; Dresden, Smith, Machiasport, Me., Snow & Richardson; F. W. Johnson, Nimbs, Wilmington, N. C., Harris & Hull; Union Flag, Maloney, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Vigilant, Nickerson, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Avail, Dibble, Providence, G. N. Stranahan; Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford; Gush Banker, Ellis, Curacoa, H. H. Raven; Naiad Queen, Chase, Georgetown and Poll Bluff, S. C., Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Sloop Metowa, King, Derby, Conn., G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond and City Point, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Tillie, Partridge, Gloucester via Key West Nov. 18, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Mary Sanford, Ware, Wilmington, N. C., 72 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, Havana Nov. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Ship Albert Gallatin, Delano, Liverpool Oct. 14, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Oct. 30, lat. 48, lon. 28, passed ship showing Grinnell, Minturn & Co.'s London signal, bound W. Has had strong N. W. gales for the last 20 days.

Ship Richard Robinson, Robinson, Liverpool Oct. 15, with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Ship Christel, (Brem.,) Fredricks, Bremen 39 ds., in ballast to order. Made the Southern passage; had fine weather.

Ship William Frothingham, Quarley, Havre 48 ds., with mdse. and 12 passengers to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship Excelsior, Pendleton, Liverpool Oct. 19, with 42 passengers to Samuel Thompson's Nephew.

Ship Betty, (Brem.,) Nutzhorn, Newcastle 68 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Ship Daniel Webster, Spencer, London and Isle of Wight Oct. 21, with mdse. and 16 passengers to Morgan & Tinker.

Ship Resolute, Freeman, Liverpool Oct. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Ship Great Western, Dunningham, Liverpool, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Marshall.

Bark Contest, (Br.,) Kline, Rio Janeiro 44 ds., with coffee to Pendergast Cros. & Co.

Bark Newcastle, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Armstrong, Liverpool 50 ds., with mdse. to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Has been 20 ds. west of the Banks with strong N. W. gales; lost jibboom.

Bark Johan Marie, (Brem.,) Gustave, Bremen 44 ds., with mdse. and 342 passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has had 3 deaths and 3 births on the passage.

Bark Orpheus, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen 48 ds., with mdse. and 150 passengers to order.

Bark Florence, (of Boston,) Smith, Malaga 33 ds., with fruit to master.

Brig Ethel Bolton, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Pettigrove, Cardiff 34 ds., with railway iron to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Pietro, (Ital.,) Cacace, Taganrag 84 ds., with wool, &c., to order.

Brig Alliance, (Hol.,) Beik, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Bro. Nov. 5, lat. 18 N., lon. 53, spoke a Br. bark from Glasgow for Antiqua.

Schr. Julia Elizabeth, Candage, Bangor, with timber to Simes, Chase & Talbot.

Schr. Fashion, Carbery, Elizabethport, for Mott Haven.

Schr. E. Sprague, Gibbs, Elizabethport, with iron for Providence.

Schr. Hudson, Champlin, Elizabethport, for Norwich, Ct.

Schr. Sarah R. Thomas, Arnold, Middleton, Ct., for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. Russell, Geer, Elizabethport, with coal for Bridgeport, Ct.

Schr. Belle Seaman, Seaman, Elizabethport, for New-Haven, Ct.

Schr. Julia Elizabeth, Kendall, Bangor, with lumber, 12 ds.

Schr. A. H. Brown, Pierce, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Spencer, Elizabethport, with coal for Brantford, Ct.

Schr. Lewis S. Davis, Bishop, Elizabethport, for Mobile, Ala.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Geer, New-Haven.
Schr. Signal, Carland, Norwalk.
Schr. John Freeman, Brown, Nantucket.
Schr. Louisa, Hamblin, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. E. Brainard, Wells, Portland.
Schr. Kate McLean, Killett, Northport.
Schr. Ceres, Trefethen, Elizabethport, for Dover.
Schr. David Pearsall, Barnard Greenwich.
Schr. Martha King, Rockwell, Hartford.
Schr. Vermilion, Davis, Brookhaven.
Schr. George Downing, Taylor, Norwalk.
Schr. Messenger, Dean, Taunton.
Schr. Sallie Johnson, Elliott, Greenpoint.
Schr. Eugene, Bray, Elizabethport, for Fall River.
Schr. Capitol, Morris, Hartford.
Schr. Sallie Burten, Palmer, Westport.
Schr. Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.
Schr. L. O. Foster, Eldridge, Bridgeport.
Schr. Roanoke, Harding, Taunton.
Schr. Chauncey, Hammouth, New-Haven.
Schr. Casper Lawson, Hall, Middletown.
Schr. Haze, Clark, Greenwich.
Schr. Evergreen, Drakes, New-Haven.
Brig Edwin, Allen, Port Johnson, with coal for Boston.
Schr. Charger, Mahan, Cold Springs.
Schr. Mary Eveline, Bell, Greenport.
Schr. Joseph Rogers, May, Portland, with stone.
Schr. J. B. Anderson, Jones, Portland, with stone.
Schr. Empire, Baker, New-London.
Schr. Maria, Barbor, Westley.
Schr. Harriet & Sarah, Lawrence, Bristol.
Schr. Blast, Parker, New-Haven.
Schr. Henry Clay, Mack, Elizabethport, for Essex, Ct.
Sloop John Adams, Hallock, Elizabethport.

WIND—At sunset, calm.

Sailed.

Steamships Scotia, Siberia and Nebraska, for Liverpool; ships Constitution, Royal Arthur, for do.; Seminole, for San Francisco; Rhine, for London; Magdalena, for Bremen.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 27—Arr. barks Nern, Gottenburg; Annie, London; brigs Maude Potter, Havana; Irene, South Amboy.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 27.—Arr. steamer Gulf Stream, Galveston for New-York; brig Two Brothers, Isle Rodon, do.; ship St. Louis, New-York.

Sld. ship Sedburgh, for Liverpool; Span. brigs Maria and Rosalie, Barcelona.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 27—Arr. ship Frank Flint, from Callao, with guano for Baltimore; left in port, ship Western Chief, for Hampton Roads. Also arr. brig Carney, Swan Island 22 ds., with guano for orders.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 25—Arr. schrs. Nellie Rich, from Providence; Minnesota, Provincetown for New-York; Emma C. Latham, Provincetown; Warren B. Hopkins, do.; Virginia, do.; Roena, do.; Arabel, do., for New-Haven; Antelope, Wood's Hole for Rockland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26—The steamer Golden City, with the New-York passengers and mails of Nov. 1, arrived here from Panama to-day.

26th—The U. S. steamer Ossipa, from Sitka via Victoria, arrived to-day. The English Consul at Honolulu was a passenger.

The Nicaragua steamship Moses Taylor, from San Juan; the ships St. Mark, from New-York; Flotfleck, from Hamburg, and Hertfordshire, from Liverpool, have arrived.

The steamship Continental, from Mazatlan Nov. 18, has arrived.

The ship ——, for Liverpool, with 25,500 sacks wheat, cleared to-day.

The whaleships Florida, Emily Morgan and Fanny Harrison cleared for a whaling cruise.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 27.—Sld. steamships Virgo and Equator, New-York; Fannie, Baltimore; ship Screamer, Liverpool; schr. Rosalie, Harbor Island.

Arr. bark Flora A. Hurlburt, Richmond, Me.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 27—Arr. steamship Fairbanks, New-York.

Cld. steamship Rebecca Clyde.

Miscellaneous.

The New-York Submarine Co.'s steamer Rescue, with their schr. Edwin, were dispatched Wednesday night to assist the schr. Volant, ashore opposite Shinnecock Lighthouse.

The schr. Mary A. Rowland, ashore on Blackwell's Island the 25th, came off same day without damage. She was in charge of a pilot at time she went on.

Spoken, &c.

Denmark—steamship, hence for Liverpool, Nov. 22, lat. 40 14, lon. 70.

Elizabeth Bushing—ship, from Liverpool for Calcutta, Oct. 3, lat. 15 S. All well.

Isabella Kerr—ship from Greenock for Bombay, Oct. 26, lat. 7 S., lon. 33 30.

Ocean Ranger—Br. schr., from Rio Janeiro for Hampton Roads, Nov. 16, lat. 27 N., lon. 67 30.

Ring Dove—schr., strg. S. W., was passed Nov. 20, lat. 30 N., lon. 68 30.

WILL THE PEOPLE
UNITE IN ERECTING
A NATIONAL ASYLUM
FOR OUR
DISABLED SOLDIERS?

The National Government having failed to provide a home for the crippled veterans, it becomes the duty of the American people to unite in erecting an institution which will afford the Soldiers a home and be an honor to our country.

"Let us each devote but a single dollar and this Asylum will afford the Disabled Soldier a home, and our country be honored by the noble institution." Circulars free. Address
GETTYSBURGH ASYLUM ASSOCIATION,
No. 546 Broadway, New-York.

CHINA, GLASS

and PLATED WARE of the best quality and at the very lowest prices. We are now offering a large assortment of CHINA, GLASS, GS-FIXTURES, SILVER-PLATED WARE, FRENCH CLOCKS, BRONZES, etc., etc., of new and beautiful design, and at LOWER PRICES than similar goods can be purchased elsewhere. Our Plated Ware is from the manufactories of the well-known MERIDEN BRITTANIA COMPANY, and ROGERS, SMITH & CO., and are warranted to give entire satisfaction in every particular.

G. COLLAMORE & CO.,
No. 731 BROADWAY,
One door above Waverley-place.
GILMAN COLLAMORE. HENRY H. HOLLY.

HIS LORDSHIP'S LARDER,
NO. 401 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WALKER,
Respectfully dedicated to the mercantile community.

The opening of this establishment is unavoidably postponed to SATURDAY, 30th of November, when it will be respectfully tendered for the transaction of business.
J. P. DAVIES.

METTAMS' GALVANO ELECTRO
METALIC INSOLES
VOLTAIC BELTS & ARMLETS
CURES
RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA COLD FEET &c.
DEPOT 434 BROADWAY N.Y.

REJOICE YE SUFFERERS! RISE YE BEDRIDDEN CRIPPLES!!—DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT can be now procured. It is warranted a speedy cure for Chronic Rheumatism, Colic, Croups, Cuts, Pains of all kinds, or no pay. Do not suffer when you can instantly be relieved. Price 50 cents. Depot 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK LIQUOR-DEALERS' SOCIETY will be held at the Metropolitan Rooms, No. 160 Hester-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Business of importance will be offered for the consideration of the meeting.
JOHN H. TIETJEN, Vice-President.
JOHN MERCHANT, Secretary.

SPECIALTIES
IN
WINTER CLOTHING.

Melton and Whitney Overcoats	$15
Walking Jackets	10
Full Suits	18

Determined to lead the market in the matter of PRICES as well as STYLES, we call attention to the above list of SPECIALTIES in NEW GOODS now on hand, and in process of manufacture.

DEVLIN & CO.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.,

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 663, Nov. 27, 1867.
1, 70, 43, 8, 2, 58, 35, 44, 48, 33, 72, 66, 18.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 664, Nov. 27, 1867.
56, 71, 64, 41, 20, 65, 11, 42, 1, 24, 66, 21, 67, 39.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS, No. 587, Nov. 27, 1867.
19, 74, 3, 58, 11, 48, 27, 10, 31, 66, 35, 59, 30.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 588, Nov. 27, 1867.
35, 23, 21, 38, 5, 69, 39, 72, 34, 64, 75, 46, 28, 10.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

NATIONAL LOTTERY OF MADRID, SPAIN.—Extraordinary celebration on Dec. 23, 1867. $1,750,000 in gold drawn. No smaller prize than $100. One prize in every seven tickets. Prizes cashed and information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Banker, No. 176 Broadway, and No. 153 Fulton-st.